

© A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

BY

Nicholas
N. WANOSTROCHT.

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TO THE
Honourable Mr. BATHURST.

SIR, *On*

ON my arrival in England, I considered it as a fortunate circumstance, to be first introduced to the honour of being appointed your French master. I now feel myself peculiarly happy, in having this opportunity of making my acknowledgement; to your illustrious family, for the civilities I received, when I was but little known in this country.

From that time, it has been my ambition to render the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, which now solicits your patronage, in

DEDICATION.

some degree, worthy of your acceptance. Conscious, as I am, of its many imperfections, and that it stands in need of much indulgence, yet, if it should be found of real utility to the public, your approbation will be no small recommendation; at least, it will shew the world, how ready you are to encourage even the faintest endeavours in useful learning.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your much obliged,

and most obedient,

humble servant,

NICHOLAS WANOSTROCHT.

*Milk-street, Cheap-side, 2
No. 3, April 15, 1780.*

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PREFACE.

P R E F A C E.

THAT “ a great book is a great evil,” is generally a great truth, for the discovery of which, we moderns must hold ourselves indebted to the sages of antiquity. In the following sheets, I have endeavoured to improve upon the ancient maxim, and to bring the two ends of the book as near together as I possibly could. On this frugal plan, the preface might have been spared, but custom must be complied with; some part of our time must be spent upon superfluities, and what is rendered venerable by age, must not too hastily be rejected. To enter abruptly upon the main subject is generally considered as a breach of politeness. What is useful must sometimes
give

give place to what is convenient ; and what rigorous justice cannot defend may yet enjoy the security of prescription. In compliance therefore with universal custom, with the general practice of the ancients, and what is still more forcible, the urgent solicitation of the bookseller, I proceed to lay before the reader the general plan of this work.

The idea of the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR was first suggested to the author in the course of his private teaching. He found daily the inconvenience of referring from book to book, and determined to supply the defect in the best manner he could. Whatever was necessary, to furnish a tolerable acquaintance with the elements of the language, and to point out the nature of its construction, he proposed to admit ; and to reject every thing that was not essentially connected with his principal design. His first object was to comprise,

P R E F A C E. iii

prise, in as little room as possible, every thing that was really useful in the grammar, the exercise book, and the book of dialogues. To this plan he has strictly adhered in the composition, and has brought the whole together in a much smaller compass than at first could reasonably have been expected.

The several parts of speech are arranged in the usual order, and each part is discussed under a separate section.

Each rule is followed by a familiar exercise, which the master may use in the place of a dialogue.

At the close of every section, a recapitulatory exercise is given upon all the preceding rules.

When there is any difference in the order of arrangement, the French construction is pointed out by small figures, placed against the top of the words in the English sentence.

All

All the primitives of the irregular verbs are brought together upon one large open sheet, each of which is conjugated through its several moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Some of the most remarkable French idioms are noticed, and exemplified by various instances. Many others might have been adduced, perhaps to very little profit. The idiomatical expressions are daily giving way to a regular syntactical form, and growing into disuse with the best masters.

Rules for pronunciation are totally omitted. From all the attempts that have hitherto been made, it does not appear, that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed in writing. The ear cannot be properly formed without the assistance of a good speaker.

Throughout the whole composition, the chief aim has been to unite ease and simplicity with

P R E F A C E.

v

with accuracy and precision. That he has not sometimes said too little, where more was required; and sometimes too much, where less would have been sufficient; he does not take upon him to assert. That he has sometimes failed through negligence, and many times, through ignorance, he has also great reason to fear. His daily avocations left him but little time for study, and his want of a better acquaintance with the English language may have subjected him to many inaccuracies in his style, and sometimes, perhaps, to palpable improprieties.

Every candid correction he will thankfully receive, but he dreads the severities of criticism. — To the public, he returns his grateful acknowledgements, for the generous indulgence he has already met with, as a **PRIVATE TEACHER**: as an **AUTHOR**, he now solicits the same indulgence, for its favourable acceptance of the **PRACTICAL GRAMMAR**.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THE FOLLOWING WORK.

m.	Noun masculine.
f.	Noun feminine.
pl.	Plural.
adj.	Noun adjective.
pro.	Pronoun.
v.	Verb.
p. act.	Participle active.
p. p.	Participle passive.
adv.	Adverb.
p.	Preposition.
c.	Conjunction.
int.	Interjection.
→	The English word, that has this mark underneath, is not to be expressed in French.

The figures, ¹, ², &c. direct to the construction of the words in the French sentence.

A

COMPENDIOUS PRACTICAL
FRENCH GRAMMAR.

S E C T. I.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing in any language with propriety; or, it is the art of rightly expressing our thoughts by words.

Grammar is of two kinds, general and particular. Universal grammar considers language in itself, explains the principles which are alike common to every tongue, and distinguishes, with precision, between those particulars which are essential and those which are only accidental. Particular grammar applies these common principles to a particular language, and furnishes certain rules and observations which are, either mediately or immediately, deducible from its common principles.

A grammar of the French tongue must be formed agreeably to the established usage, and those
B particular

particular modes of expression to which custom has given its sanction. It has therefore for its object, in common with all other grammars, the consideration of letters, syllables, words, and sentences.

In the FRENCH ALPHABET there are twenty-five letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z. Six of these are VOWELS; so called because each can be distinctly sounded without the assistance of any other letter, namely, a, e, i, o, u, and y. The rest are called CONSONANTS, because they cannot be perfectly sounded without being associated with some vowel, either before or after them.

A SYLLABLE, whether composed of one or more letters, requires, in the pronunciation, no more than a single impulse of the voice: e. g. *ba, me, moi, &c.*

A WORD may consist of one syllable, or of many compacted into one meaning; for, a word is the smallest part of speech which is in itself significant, e. g. *mon, my; livre, book, &c.*

A SENTENCE OR PHRASE is an assemblage of words arranged in their proper order, forming a sense either more or less complete, e. g. *je suis votre ami, I am your friend, &c.*

KINDS OF WORDS.

There are, in the French tongue, nine different sorts of words, which are generally called the nine parts of speech, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>L'Article,</i> | the Article. |
| 2. <i>Le Nom,</i> | the Noun. |
| 3. <i>Le Pronom,</i> | the Pronoun. |
| 4. <i>Le Verbe,</i> | the Verb. |
| 5. <i>Le Participe,</i> | the Participle. |
| 6. <i>L'Adverbe,</i> | the Adverb. |

7. *La*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 7. <i>La préposition,</i> | the Preposition. |
| 8. <i>La Conjonction,</i> | the Conjunction. |
| 9. <i>L'Interjection,</i> | the Interjection. |

Five of them are declinable, that is to say, the radical part of the word remaining the same, the other parts, but especially the termination, will admit of several variations. These declinable words are, the article, noun, pronoun, verb, and participle.

The four last, as they never vary their terminations, are therefore called undeclinable.

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

The **ARTICLES** are certain little words which, joined to nouns, denote their gender, number, and case, corresponding to the English words *the, of the, from the, and to the*. These, in French, are, *le, la, les, de, du, de la, des, à, au, and aux*.

The **NOUN**, in general, is a word which is used to name or qualify every thing that is the object of discourse: e. g. *papier*, paper; *plume*, pen; *pain*, bread; *bon*, good; *petit*, little; *mauvais*, bad, &c.

The **PRONOUN** is a word commonly substituted in the place of the noun, to avoid its too frequent repetition, e. g. *j'ai vu Mr. Votre père et lui ai parlé*. I saw your father and spoke to him. In this instance, the word *lui*, to him, is put to avoid the repetition of the word *father*.

The **VERB** is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer: e. g. *aimer*, to love; *être aimé*, to be loved, &c. The verb is varied by moods, tenses, persons and numbers.

The **PARTICIPLE** partakes both of the nature of the verb and the adjective noun: e. g. *ayant*, having; *donnant*, giving; *aimé*, loved; *puni*, punished, &c.

The **ADVERB** is sometimes joined to the noun, but more frequently to the verb, from whence it

derives its name. The use of the adverb is, to determine the signification of the noun or verb ; or to express some particular modification or circumstance of the action or quality : e. g. *je vous aime sincèrement*, I love you *sincerely*; *venez demain*, come *to-morrow*. In these instances, the words *sincerely* and *to-morrow* are adverbs.

The PREPOSITION is a word which is put before the noun or pronoun, and it always governs the word before which it is placed : e. g. *chez mon ami*, at my friend's house ; *devant moi*, before me, &c.

The CONJUNCTION serves to connect the several parts of a discourse: e. g. *et*, and ; *car*, for ; *mais*, but, &c.

The INTERJECTION is a word which expresses the different affections or passions of the soul, e. g. *hélas, mon Dieu !* oh my God ! &c.

A more particular delineation of these nine parts of speech, and their use, in the composition of a sentence or period, will be the subject of the following sections.

S E C T. II.

Of NOUNS.

NOUNS are divided into substantives and adjectives. A noun substantive expresses a thing subsisting by itself : e. g. *Dieu*, God ; *roi*, king ; *maison*, house, &c.

A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE is either common, collective, or proper.

A COMMON NOUN is applicable to all beings or things of the same kind : e. g. *homme*, man ; *roi*, king ; *vill*, town ; *table*, table, &c.

A COL-

A COLLECTIVE NOUN is expressive of many particulars, yet, as these particulars are all united in the mind, and comprehended under one general idea, they may therefore be conceived as one individual, and, without any impropriety, expressed in the singular number: e. g. *peuple*, people; *forêt*, forest; *armée*, army, &c.

A PROPER NOUN is applicable to one person or thing only: e. g. *Pierre*, Peter; *Londres*, London, &c.

N. B. A noun is always a substantive when we cannot, with propriety, add to it the word *personne*, person, or the word *chose*, thing.

A NOUN ADJECTIVE is used to express the quality of the substantive to which it belongs, and is so called because its meaning cannot be ascertained without being joined to its proper substantive, with which it must also agree in gender, number and case: e. g. *bon*, good; *aimable*, lovely, &c.

N. B. The noun is always adjective when one can add to it the word *personne* or *chose*, person or thing.

In NOUNS four things must be considered, viz.

<i>Les Articles,</i>	the Articles.
<i>Les Genres,</i>	the Genders.
<i>Les Nombres,</i>	the Numbers.
<i>Les Cas,</i>	the Cases.

ARTICLES.

There are three sorts of Articles, viz.

<i>L'Article défini,</i>	the Article definite.
<i>L'Article partitif,</i>	the Article partitive.
<i>L'Article indéfini,</i>	the Article indefinite.

The article must always agree with the noun in gender and number.

The DEFINITE ARTICLE is so called because it means the whole of the subject or object to which it is applied.

SINGULAR.

Le, for the masculine, before nouns beginning with a consonant, or h aspirated : e. g. *le roi*, the king, &c.

La, for the feminine : e. g. *la reine*, the queen, &c.

L', with an elision, for both genders, before nouns singular beginning with a vowel or h not aspirated : e. g. *l'enfant*, the child, &c.

PLURAL.

Les, for both genders, whether the noun begins with a consonant or vowel : e. g. *les rois*, the kings; *les reines*, the queens; *les enfans*, the children, &c.

The PARTITIVE ARTICLE means only a part of the object, the English word SOME being always expressed or implied.

SINGULAR.

<i>Du</i> for the mas. <i>De la</i> for the fem.	{	These two articles are used before nouns beginning with a consonant or h aspirate : e. g. <i>du pain</i>, some bread; <i>de la viande</i>, some meat.
---	---	--

De l', for both genders, beginning with a vowel or an h not aspirated : e. g. *de l'encre*, some ink.

PLURAL.

PLURAL.

Des for both genders : e. g. *des amis*, some friends.

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is *de* or *d'* of, from, and *à*, to.

This article is used, without distinction, before nouns masculine and feminine in both numbers. Proper names, and the greatest part of the pronouns, are declined with it.

Some grammarians admit of a fourth article, viz. *un* for masculine, and *une* for the feminine. In English a or an : but it may be observed, that it is always declined with the indefinite article, and therefore takes the nature of a noun adjective.

GENDERS AND NUMBERS.

There are two GENDERS, viz. the masculine and the feminine. A noun is masculine when there is, before it *le* or *un*, as *le* or *un livre*, the or a book. A noun is feminine when it is preceded by *la* or *une* as *la* or *une plume*, the, or a, pen.

There are two NUMBERS, the singular and plural. The singular number speaks of one thing only, as, *une table*, a table. The plural speaks of more than one, as, *des tables*, tables. There are some nouns that are never used but in the singular number, as

1. The names of metals : e. g. *or*, gold ; *argent*, silver ; *cuivre*, brass ; *plomb*, lead, &c.
2. The names of virtues and vices : e. g. *avarice*, avarice ; *charité*, charity ; *foi*, faith ; *haine*, hatred ; *orgueil*, pride ; *prodigalité*, prodigality, &c.
3. The names by which the five senses are denoted : e. g. *la vue*, the sight ; *le goût*, the taste ; *l'odorat*,

l'odorat, smelling ; *le toucher*, feeling ; *Pouie*, hearing.

4. Proper names, except when they are used metaphorically.

5. To the foregoing may be added the following, which are not reducible to any general rules.

<i>Artillerie</i> , artillery.	<i>Jeunesse</i> , youth.
<i>Attirail</i> , implements.	<i>Lait</i> , milk.
<i>Bonheur</i> , happiness.	<i>Miel</i> , honey.
<i>Colère</i> , anger.	<i>Noblesse</i> , nobility.
<i>Corroux</i> , wrath.	<i>Pauvreté</i> , poverty.
<i>Enfance</i> , infancy.	<i>Sang</i> , blood.
<i>Faim</i> , hunger.	<i>Salut</i> , safety.
<i>Fumée</i> , smoke.	<i>Soif</i> , thirst.
<i>Fuite</i> , flight.	<i>Sommeil</i> , sleep.
<i>Gloire</i> , glory.	<i>Vieillesse</i> , old age.
<i>Honte</i> , shame.	

There are others which are never used but in the plural number only ; such as

<i>Ancêtres</i> , ancestors.	<i>Funérailles</i> , funerals.
<i>Ayeux</i> , forefathers.	<i>Frais</i> , expences.
<i>Atours</i> , apparel.	<i>Hardes</i> , clothes.
<i>Ciseaux</i> , scissors.	<i>Limites</i> , limits.
<i>Confitures</i> , sweet-meats.	<i>Mœurs</i> , manners.
<i>Délices</i> , delight.	<i>Mouchettes</i> , snuffers.
<i>Dépens</i> , cost.	<i>Ténèbres</i> , darkness.
<i>Entrailles</i> , entrails.	<i>Vivres</i> , victuals.
<i>Epousailles</i> , espousals.	

In general, the plural number is formed by adding an *s* to the singular : e. g. *le père*, the father ; *les pères*, the fathers, &c.

All nouns, having their singular ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, admit of no variation in the plural : e. g. *le fils*, the son ; *les fils*, the sons ; *une noix*, a walnut ; *des noix*, walnuts ; *le nez*, the nose ; *les nez*, noses.

EXCEPTIONS.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns ending in *au, eau, eu, ou, ieu, or ou,* form their plurals by *x* instead of *s*: e. g.

Un chapeau, a hat; — *des chapeaux*, hats.

Un manteau, a cloak; — *des manteaux*, cloaks.

Un lieu, a place; — *des lieux*, places.

Un chou, a cabbage; — *des choux*, cabbages.

The following differ from this rule, and their plural terminates in *s*.

Maton, a great cat; *matons*, great cats.

Trou, a hole; — *trous*, holes.

Nouns ending in *al* and *aïl* have their plural in *aux*: e. g.

Animal, a living creature; *animaux*, living creatures.

Cheval, a horse; — *chevaux*, horses.

These only are excepted: *bal*, a ball; *evantail*, a fan; *gouvernail*, the helm; and *serail*, a seraglio; which form their plural in *s*.

The following are not conformable to any established rule.

Ayeul, a grandfather; *ayeux*, grandfathers.

Ciel, heaven; — *cieux*, heavens.

Oeil, the eye; — *yeux*, eyes.

Loi, law; — *loix*, laws.

Except { *des ciels de lit*, testerns of a bed.
des œils de bœuf, ovals.

C A S E S.

There are six cases: viz.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>Le Nominatif</i> , | the Nominative. |
| 2. <i>Le Génitif</i> , | the Genitive. |
| 3. <i>Le Datif</i> , | the Dative. |
| 4. <i>L'Accusatif</i> , | the Accusative. |
| 5. <i>Le Vocatif</i> , | the Vocative. |
| 6. <i>L'Ablatif</i> , | the Ablative. |

THE NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE cases have exactly the same form, and are always declined with the same article; the only difference between them arises from their different positions in the sentence.

In

In the natural construction, the nominative always precedes the verb and the accusative follows it. The nominative is the subject of the sentence, and the accusative is the object to which it refers: *e. g. le roi aime le peuple.* In order to know the nominative from the accusative, I ask, Who loves the people? THE KING (which is the answer) is the nominative. Who or what does the king love? the answer is, THE PEOPLE, which is the accusative.

The GENITIVE and ABLATIVE are declined with the same article, but the first is always preceded by another word on which it depends: as, *la porte de la chambre*, the chamber-door, that is, the door of the chamber; *la maison de mon père*, my father's house, &c. Or it is governed by a preposition, as *près du feu*, near the fire, &c. The last is always put after nouns or verbs expressing division, partition, or separation; and after some prepositions. The genitive is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des*, of, or of the. Sometimes the article is not expressed in English, as may be seen in the sentences before-mentioned. The ablative is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des*, from, or from the.

The DATIVE shews to whom the thing spoken of is given, or to what it is attributed; as, *donnez cette pomme à mon frère*, give that apple to my brother. This case is known by the articles *à, au, à la, aux*, to, or to the.

The VOCATIVE is used only for calling or naming the person to whom the speech is addressed; as, *ami, qui êtes vous?* friend, who are you?

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

All changes in nouns are formed by numbers and cases. To decline a noun, therefore, is to express its several variations; and, under these variations, to point out its different significations.

Some short examples are added to the nouns, that learners may the more easily understand what has been said respecting the cases. *De-*

*Declension of the Article definite, Le, (the,) before
Nouns masculine beginning with a Consonant.*

SINGULAR.

(Nom. <i>Le prince,</i>	the prince.
<i>Le prince est généreux,</i>	the prince is generous.
Gen. <i>Du prince,</i>	of the prince.
<i>Les vertus du prince,</i>	the virtues of the prince.
Dat. <i>Au prince,</i>	to the prince.
<i>Parler au prince,</i>	to speak to the prince.
Acc. <i>Le prince,</i>	the prince.
<i>Aimer le prince,</i>	to love the prince.
Voc. <i>ô prince,</i>	O prince.
Abl. <i>Du prince,</i>	from the prince.
<i>Recevoir des lettres du prince.</i>	to receive letters from the prince.)

*Declension of the Article definite, La, (the,) before
Nouns feminine beginning with a Consonant.*

SINGULAR.

(Nom. <i>La princesse,</i>	the princess.
<i>La princesse est aimable,</i>	the princess is amiable.
Gen. <i>De la princesse,</i>	of the princess.
<i>Les regards de la princesse,</i>	the looks of the princess.
Dat. <i>à la princesse,</i>	to the princess.
<i>Donner à la princesse,</i>	to give to the princess.
Acc. <i>La princesse,</i>	the princess.
<i>Imitez la princesse,</i>	imitate the princess.
Voc. <i>ô princesse,</i>	O princess.
Abl. <i>De la princesse.</i>	from the princess. [cess.
<i>Etre séparé de la princesse,</i>	to be separated from the prin-

*Declension of the Article definite, L', (the,) for both
Genders, before Nouns beginning with a Vowel or
an h not aspirate.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>L'enfant,</i>	the child.
<i>L'enfant est timide,</i>	the child is fearful.

Gen.

Gen. <i>De l'enfant,</i>	of the child.
<i>Le tempérament de l'enfant,</i>	the child's temper, or, the temper of the child.
Dat. <i>à l'enfant,</i>	to the child.
<i>Attribuer à l'enfant,</i>	to attribute to the child.
Acc. <i>L'enfant,</i>	the child.
<i>Admirer l'enfant,</i>	to admire the child.
Voc. <i>ô enfant,</i>	O child.
Abl. <i>De l'enfant,</i>	from the child.
<i>S'éloigner de l'enfant,</i>	to go away from the child.

The plurals of these nouns, whether they begin with a consonant or a vowel, are declined, in both genders, by the article *les*, (the).

PLURAL.

Nom. <i>Les rois,</i>	the kings.
<i>Les rois commandent,</i>	the kings command.
Gen. <i>Des rois,</i>	of the kings.
<i>L'ordre des rois,</i>	the order of the kings.
Dat. <i>Aux rois,</i>	to the kings.
<i>Envoyer aux rois,</i>	to send to the kings.
Acc. <i>Les rois,</i>	the kings.
<i>Respecter les rois,</i>	honour the kings.
Voc. <i>ô rois,</i>	O kings.
Abl. <i>Des rois,</i>	from the kings.
<i>Etre loin des rois</i>	to be far from the kings.

This article is placed before all nouns used in a general or specific sense; it always answers to the English article, *the*, but is sometimes expressed in French when it is suppressed in English: as, *hàir la paresse*, to hate idleness: *aimer l'étude*, to love study. It ought to be repeated before all the substantives of a sentence: as, *le sel, la moutarde, et l'huile, sont sur la table*; the salt, mustard, and oil, are on the table: and before nouns adjective used as substantives: e. g. *le blanc, le rouge, et le noir, sont trois différentes couleurs*; white, red, and black, are three different colours.

N. B. This article, though expressed in English, must sometimes be omitted in French: as, *Alexandre*

de fils de Philippe ; Alexander THE son of Philip :
plus vous m'aimez, plus je vous hais ; THE more you
 love me, THE more I hate you.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

There is the master of the house. -- *Virtue* is
Voilà, adv. maitre, m. maison, f. Vertu, f. est, v.
estimable. — She spoke to the king. Do
*estimable, adj. Elle, pro. parla, v. roi, m. ***
you² prefer¹ England³ to⁴ France⁵ ? —
wous, pro. préférez, v. Angleterre, f. France, f.

To the third page of the book. -- Prefer virtue
Troisième, adj. page, f. livre, m. Préférez, v.

to riches, friendship to money, and utility to pleasure.
richesses, pl. f. amitié, f. argent, m. utilité, f. plaisir, m.

The father, mother, and children, are dead.
Père, m. mère, f. et, c. enfant, m. sont, v. mort, p. p.

He¹ does ²not⁴ love³ work⁵. — Corn
*il, pro. ** ne-pas, adv. aime, v. ouvrage, m. Bled, m.*
 grows for men and grass for cattle.
croît, v. pour, pr. homme, m. herbe, f. bétail, m.

Justice is the mistress and queen of virtue.
justice, f. est, v. maitresse, f. est, c. reine, f.

Walk in the garden. -- Send the
Promenez-vous, v. dans, pr. jardin, m. Envoyez, v.

child to school. -- Give that to the poor.
enfant, m. école, f. Donnez, v. cela, pro. pauvre, m.

We like apples and pears. -- Education
Nous, pro. aimons, v. pomme, f. poire, f. éducation, f.
 is to the mind what cleanliness is to the body.
est, v. esprit, m. ce que, pro. propreté, f. corps, m.

I like yellow and grey. Peace and plenty
Je, pro. aime, v. jaune, m. gris, m. Paix, f. abondance, f.
 make men happy. -- The life of man is short.
rendent, v. heureux, adj. Vie, f. courte, adj.

They were on the mountain. -- Love wisdom.
Ils, pro. étoient, v. sur, pr. montagne, f. Aimez, v. sagesse, f. ++ négligez, v. étude, f. Evitez, v. loisir, m.

You admire the beauty of the ladies.
Vous, pro. admirez, v. beauté, f. dame, f.

To the thickness of the walls. -- Honour is the
Épaisseur, f. muraille, f. Honneur, m.

reward of virtue. -- She comes from church.
récompense, f. vient, v. église, f.

We go to the park. -- Corn, wheat, and
allons, v. parc, m. froment, m.

barley, are dear. -- I hate milk, butter, and
orge, f. sont, v. cher, adj. hais, v. lait, m. beurre, m.

cheese. -- We speak of America and not of
fromage, m. parlons, v. Amérique, f. non-pas, adv.

Poland. -- It is the will of the emperor.
Pologne, f. C'est, v. volonté, f. empereur, m.

Bring the knives and forks. -- Honour is
Apportez, v. couteau, m. fourchette, f. Honneur, m.

due to kings. -- The fate of nations is governed
du, p. p. Sort, m. nation, f. gouverné, p. p.

by providence. -- You play with the boys.
par, pr. providence, f. jouez, v. avec, pr. garçon, m.

Revenge is the pleasure of a weak mind.
Vengeance, f. est, v. plaisir, m. de un faible, adj. esprit, m.

Patience

Patience and perseverance are necessary. — Italy
Patience, f. persévérance, f. nécessaire, adj. Italie, f.

is the garden of Europe. — Tranquility of soul
jardin, m. Europe, f. Tranquillité, f. âme, f.

is the height of felicity. — Grant us peace.
comble, m. félicité, f. Accordez, v. nous, pro. paix, f.

Have you passed through Spain, Portugal,
Avez-vous, v. passé, p. p. par, pr. Espagne, f. Portugal, m.

or Holland? — The most noble of virtues
ou, c. Hollande, f. plus, adv. noble, adj. vertu, f.

is charity. — Carry this to the boys, and that
charité, f. Portez, v. ceci, pro. cela, pro.

to the girls. — They come from the Indies.
file, f. Ils, pro. viennent, v. Inde, f.

Prefer always virtue, prudence, and good
Préférez, v. toujours, adv. prudence, f. bien, adj.

sense, to beauty. — Put the wine, beer, and
sens, m. Mettez, v. vin, m. bière, f.

cider, on the table. — Give me the loaf.
cidre, m. sur, pr. table, f. Donnez, v. moi, pro. pain, m.

(It is said) that America, France, and Spain, have
On dit que ont, v.

made peace with England.
fait, p. p. paix, f.

/ When, in English, two or more substantives, signifying different things, come together in a sentence, having a dependence on each other, and having no stop between them, the last (in English) must be placed at the beginning of the sentence (in French) and the others after it, with the genitive of this article before them, according to their
 C 2 gender

gender and number : as, *la' femme' du frère' du chancelier'*, the' chancellor's⁴ brother's³ wife²; i. e. the wife of the brother of the chancellor. -- But, if the second substantive in French (which is the first in English) serve to denote some particular COMMODITY, USE, QUALITY, or LIQUOR, then it must be put in the dative : as, *la' bouteille' a' l'huile'*, the' oil³-bottle². -- After the adverb *bien*, when placed before a substantive, and signifying much, a great deal, many, the genitive of this article must always be used : as, *bien des livres*, many books, &c. -- Also after the verb *jouer*, to play upon : as, *jouer du violon*, de la flûte, &c. to play upon the fiddle, on the flute. -- But, when we speak of the several kinds of games, this article must be used in the dative : as, *jouer au piquet*, aux cartes, &c. to play at piquet, at cards.

N. B. After the noun substantive *joueur*, gamester, player, *de* only is always to be used.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES.

I have seen the king's apartments and the queen's picture. -- The children make much noise. -- Bring me the wine-bottle. -- The man's strength is very great. -- He has many friends. -- Where is the fish market? They give you much trouble. -- (There is) the oyster woman. -- Lend me the maid's cloak.

Je, pro. ai, v. vu, p. p. roi, m. appartement, m. reine, f. portrait, m. enfant, m. font, v. bien, adv. bruit, m. Apportez, v. moi, pro. vin, m. bouteille, f. homme, m. force, f. est, v. bien, adv. grande, adj. Il, pro. a, v. bien, adv. amis, m. Où, adv. poisson, m. marché, m. Ils, pro. donnent, v. vous, pro. peine, f. Voilà hutre, f. femme, f. Prêtez, v. moi, pro. servante, f.

cloak. -- Give me the ink bottle. -- This man
mantelet, m. Donnez, v. encre, f. bouteille, f.

has (a great deal) of money. -- Tell (to) the
bien, adv. argent, m. Dites, v.

butter-man to come here. -- We live
beurre, m. de venir, v. ici, adv. Nous, pro. demeurons, v.
 in the poultry-market.
dans, pr. volaille, f.

DECLENSION of the ARTICLE PARTITIVE.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *du pain*, some bread.

Gen. Abl. *de pain*, of or from some bread.

Dat. *à du pain*, to some bread.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de la viande*, some meat.

Gen. Abl. *de viande*, of or from some meat.

Dat. *à de la viande*, to some meat.

Masculine or Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de l'argent*, some money.

Gen. Abl. *d'argent*, of or from some money.

Dat. *à de l'argent*, to some money.

The plural is the same for both genders.

Masculine:

Feminine.

N. A. *des livres*, some books. *Des auteurs*, some authors.

G. A. *de livres*, of or from, &c. *D'auteurs*, of or from, &c.

Dat. *à des livres*, to, &c. *À des auteurs*, to, &c.

N. B. If the substantive be preceded by an adjective, instead of *du*, *de la*, *des*, we must use *de* or *d'*: as,

SINGULAR.

N. A. } Masc. Fem. Masc. or Fem.

G. A. } *De mauvais vin*, *De bonne eau*, *D'excellent pain*,
 Bad wine. Good water. Excellent bread.

D. *à de mauvais vin*, *à de bonne eau*, *à d'excellent pain*,

To bad wine. To good water. To excellent bread.

PLURAL.

N.Ac.] <i>De bons livres,</i>	<i>D'habiles gens,</i>
G.Ab.] Good books.	Learned people.
Dat. à <i>de bons livres,</i>	à <i>d'habiles gens.</i>
To good books.	To learned people. /

This last rule is not general ; for there are many substantives, though preceded by an adjective, which require the other article, instead of *de*. However, instances of this kind are very few ; they never happen but when the adjective and substantive present to the mind one idea only : as, *Paris est le centre du bon goût*, &c. Paris is the centre of good taste, &c.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

This Article must be used wherever the English word *SOME* is either expressed or understood, and ought to be repeated before every substantive in a sentence.

Bread, meat, and water, are things necessary to man. — I drink wine and water.
Pain, m. viande, f. eau, f. sont, v. chose, f. nécessaire, adj. bon, m. Je, pro. bois, v.

She eats cheese. — Bring me some.
Elle, pro. mange, v. fromage, m. Apportez, v. moi, pro.

mustard. -- Have you bought some paper, pens, and ink ? -- You always read good books.
moutarde, f. Avec, v. acheté, p. p. papier, m. plume, f. encre, f. toujours, adv. lisez, v. bon, adj. livre, m.

Send him some bread, meat, and potatoes.
Envoyez, v. lui, pro. pain, m. viande, f. pomme de terre, f.

Bad

Bad¹ wine² is⁴ not⁵ worth⁴ good⁶ water⁷.
Mauvais, adj. *vaut*, v. *bonne*, adj.

Do you² sell⁴ fruits³? — He speaks to—
vendez, v. *fruit*, m. *Il*, pro. *parle*, v.

learned people. — Buy some tea and sugar.
habile, adj. *gens*, f. † *Achetez*, v. *thé*, m. *sucré*, m.

I have heard good news. — Will you—
a, v. *appris*, p. p. *bonne*, adj. *nouvelle*, f. *Voulez*, v.

eat some beef with turnips and carrots?
manger, v. *boeuf*, m. *avec*, pr. *navet*, m. *carotte*, f.

You have fine fruits. — Do you² drink¹ beer³?
avez, v. *beau*, adj. *buvez*, v. *bière*, f.

She has worthy friends. — Bring me good
Elle, pro. *a*, v. *digne*, adj. *ami*, m. *bonne*, adj.

pens. — I¹ have³ given⁴ him² bread, money, and
donné, p. p. *lui*, pro. *argent*, m.

clothes. — Lend me some books. — I prefer
habit, m. *préfère*, v.

good water to bad wine. — She has mo—
Elle, pro. *a*, v. *ma-*

desty and prudence. — Bring us some plates.
destie, f. *nous*, pro. *assiete*, f.

Will you have some milk or cream? — Miss
++ *lait*, m. *ou*, c. *crème*, f. *Mademoiselle*, f.

Sharp has fine eyes.
a, v. *beaux*, adj. *œil*, m.

† *Gens*, preceded by an adjective, is of the feminine gender; but, when the adjective follows, it is put in the masculine.

DECLENSION of the ARTICLE INDEFINITE.

All proper names of persons, cities, towns and villages, are declined with this article : e. g.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Pierre,</i>	Peter.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de Pierre,</i>	of or from Peter.
Dat.	<i>à Pierre,</i>	to Peter.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Marie,</i>	Maria.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de Marie,</i>	of or from Maria.
Dat.	<i>à Marie,</i>	to Maria.

This article, before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* not aspirated, is expressed as follows :

Nom. Acc.	<i>Antoine,</i>	Antony.
Gen. Abl.	<i>d'Antoine,</i>	of or from Antony.
Dat.	<i>à Antoine,</i>	to Antony.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Londres,</i>	London.
Gen. Acc.	<i>de Londres,</i>	of or from London.
Dat.	<i>à Londres,</i>	to London.

N.B. It is necessary to observe, that the dative of this article, *TO*, used after a word signifying COMING, GOING, RETURNING, or SENDING to, placed before the name of a kingdom or province, must be rendered in French by the preposition *en*.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

Here is John's brother. -- Speak to Martha.

Voici, adv. Jean, m. frère, m. Parlez, v. Marthe, f.

It is Peter's hat. --- She goes to Richmond.

C'est, v. chapeau, m. Elle, pro. va, v.

He

He comes from Paris.-- You have Mr.
Il, pro. vient, v. Vous, pro. avez, r. monsieur, m

Richard's sword. --- When' will² you³ go²
épée, f. Quand, adv. irez, v.

to⁴ France³ -- Give me Laura's cap.
Donnez, v. moi, pro. Laure, f. bonnet, m

I (am going) to Croydon.-- I have found
Je, pro. vais, v. ai, v. trouvé, p. p.

Andrew's waistcoat. -- She (shall come back) to
André, m. veste, f. reviendra, v.

England (next year.) -- Carry that
Angleterre, f. l'année prochaine. Portez, v. cela, pro.

to Stephen.

Etienne, m.

DE is used, 1. After nouns and adverbs of QUANTITY: e. g. *deux livres DE cerises*, two pounds of cherries; -- *trop DE vin*, too much wine. -- 2. After the negation *ne-pas* or *point*, not; the words *que*, what; *quelque chose*, something; and *rien*, nothing: e. g. *n'avoir point D'amis*, to have no friends; *quelque chose† DE bon*, something good; &c. 3. Before NAMES of COUNTRIES, KINGDOMS, and PROVINCES, when preceded by a noun expressing a personal title, or by a verb signifying COMING FROM: e. g. *le roi D'Angleterre*, the king of England; *il arrive DE France*, he arrives from France; &c.

† It must be observed, that the word *chose*, standing by itself, is of the feminine gender, but, being joined to the word *quelque*, it is of the masculine.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I have bought six yards of cloth.
Je, pro. ai, v. acheté, p. p. aune, f. drap, m.

Bring me three pounds of veal, and two
Apportez, v. moi, pro. trois livre, f. veau, m. deux
 pounds of mutton.-- She has a great num-

menton, m. Elle, pro. a, v. un grand, adj. nom-
 ber of children.-- Do 'not' give' her'
bre, m. -- enfant, m. ++ ne-pas donnez, v. lui, pro.
 (too' many) pears.-- I' have' 'no' daughters'.
trop, adv. poire, f. ne-point fille, f.

Did you see the duke of Bavaria with the
Avez, v. vous, pro. un, p. p. duc, m. Bavière, f. avec, pr.

archbishop of York? -- We have (so many)
archevêque, m. Nous, pro. avons, v. tant, adv.

grapes. -- They have (a little) money. -- I
raisin, m. Ils, pro. ont, v. un peu, adv. argent, m.

know the king of Prussia. -- He has more
connois, v. Prusse, f. Il, pro. a, v. plus, adv.

friends than you. --- (There were) (so many)
ami, m. que vous, pro. Il y avoit, v. tant, adv.

ladies.-- He commanded an army of forty
dame, f. --- commandoit, v. une armée, f. quarante

thousand men. -- She' says' 'nothing' true.
mille homme, m. dit, v. ne-rien, adv. vrai, adj.

You speak of Alexander, king of Macedonia.
Parlez, v. Alexandre, m. Macédoine, f.

Do you' come' from' Italy'.
venez, v. Italie, f.

4. Before nouns governed by another substantive, of which they express the CHARACTER, CAUSE, COUNTRY, MATTER, NATURE, and QUALITY: e. g. *une¹ maison² DE brique³*, a¹ brick³ house²; - *du vin¹ DE Bourgogne²*, Burgundy² wine¹, &c. -- 5. After the adjectives of number, when they are followed by a participle passive: e. g. *quatre DE renvoyés*, four sent away, &c.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

Your¹ sister² has³ a⁴ silk⁶ gown⁵ and a gold
Votre, pro. sœur, f. a, v. une soie, f. robe, f. un or, m.
 thimble. -- We drink Champagne wine.
dé, m. Nous, pro. buvons, v. Champagne, f. vin, m.
 (It is) a marble pillar. -- They have a
C'est, v. un marbre, m. pillier, m. Ils, pro. ont, v. une
 country house. -- Edinburgh is the --- capital
campagne, f. maison, f. Edinbourg est, v. capitale, adj.
 city of the kingdom of Scotland. -- Shut¹ the²
ville, f. royaume, m. Ecosse, f. Fermez, v.
 fore⁴ door³. -- A lady of wit is a jewel
devant, m. porte, f. Une dame, f. esprit, m. est, v. un joyau, m.
 of worth. -- (He is) a man of honour. --- No¹,
prix, m. C'est, v. un bonneur, m. Non, adv.
 (it² is) a³ woollen⁵ stuff⁴. -- My brother is
C'est, v. une laine, f. étoffe, f. Mon, pro. frère, m. est, v.
 a silk-merchant. -- Give² me³ the³ upper⁵
un fois, f. marchand, m. Donnez, v. moi, pro. dessus, m.
 crust⁴. -- Sixty lost. -- Bring me my
croûte, f. Soixante perdu, p.p. mon, pro.
 straw hat.
paille, f. chapeau, m.

6. After the adjectives signifying DIMENSION, as, *épais*, thick; *gros*, big, large; *baut*, high, tall; *large*, wide, broad; *long*, long; and *profond*, deep; though there is no article expressed in English: e. g. *une*¹ *table*² *longue*³ *DE huit*⁴ *pieds*⁵, *et*⁶ *large*⁷ *DE dix*⁸, a¹ table² eight⁴ feet⁵ long³ and⁶ ten⁸ broad⁷.-- But there is a more elegant way, which is, to turn the adjective of dimension into its substantive; then the words of measure and those of dimension are preceded by *de*: e. g. *une table DE huit pieds DE longueur, et DE dix DE largeur*, a table eight feet long and ten broad.-- In this last example, it may be seen, that the French and English are parallel with each other; therefore, in the following exercise, the adjective and substantive are put down, that the learner may translate it both ways.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I have a box four inches thick,
Je, pro. ai, v. une boîte, f. quatre ponce, m. épais—seur, f. ‡
 ten feet long, and six broad. -- I know
dix pied, m. long—ueur, f. six large—ur, f. connois, v.
 a man seven feet high. -- (It is) a ditch nine
un sept haut—eur, f. C'est, v. un fossé, m. neuf
 feet six inches deep, and five feet broad.
profond—eur, f. cinq

(There is) a room fifty paces long and
Voilà une chambre, f. cinquante pas, m.
 twenty broad. -- The walls of our garden
vingt muraille, f. notre, pro. jardin, m

‡ Read, *épais*, adjective, *épaisseur*, substantive, and so of the others.

are

are thirty feet three inches high, and two
sont v. ont v. trente trois, deux
 broad.

If the learner translate this last sentence by the adjective of dimension, he must use the word *sont* which is the proper word for the English, ARE, and follows the preceding rule; but if he turn the adjective of dimension into its substantive, the verb *être*, to be, is to be rendered in French by the verb *avoir*, to have, and *de*, before the word of measure, is suppressed. In this last case, the word *ont* must be inserted instead of *sont*. Example by the adjective. *Notre chambre EST longue de vingt pieds, et large de douze*: By the substantive; *notre chambre A vingt pieds de longueur, et douze de largeur*; our room is twenty-feet long and twelve broad.

DECLENSION of UN, m. UNE f. A or AN.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *un livre*, a book.

Gen. Abl. *d'un livre*, of or from a book.

Dat. *à un livre*, to a book.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *une plume*, a pen.

Gen. Abl. *d'une plume*, of or from a pen.

Dat. *à une plume*, to a pen.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

I have a hat, and a sword. — She speaks
ai, v. chapeau, m. épée, f. ellepro. parle, v.

of an officer. — He¹ has² given⁴ it³ to⁵ a sailor⁶.
officier, m. Il, pro. a, v. donné, p. p. le, pro. matelot, m.

(There is) a bird and a cage.
Voilà, adv. oiseau, m. cage, f.

It must be observed, that the English article, *A* or *AN*, before nouns of MEASURE, WEIGHT, NUMBER, and a PART OF TIME, must be rendered in French by the definite article *le, la, les*, e. g. *deux chelins* LE cent. two shillings A hundred, and by the preposition *par* used in the sense of EACH, EVERY, or PER, e. g. *Je lui donne deux chelins* PAR semaine, I give him two shillings A week.

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

Three shillings a bushel.—Sixpence a pint.—Four—
Trois chelin, m. Boisseau, m. Sous, m. pinte, f. Quatre
 pence a pound.—A crown an ell.—Eleven guineas
livre, f. écu, m. aune, f. Onze guinée, f.
 a yard.—He comes twice a week.—Nine
verge, f. Il, pro. vient, v. deux fois, adv. semaine, f. Neuf
 shillings a bottle.—Three times a day.—Ten—
bouteille, f. fois, f. jour, m. Dix
 pence a mile.
mille, m.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Rule to form their feminine gender.

Many adjectives in *al* have no plural for their masculine, as *conjugal*, conjugal; *fatal*, fatal; *filial*, filial; *natal*, natal; *naval*, naval; *total*, total; and some few others.

Adjectives ending in *e* mute are of both genders,
e. g.

Un jeune homme, a young man.

Une jeune femme, a young woman.

Adjectives ending with one of the following letters, *d, é, i, l, n, r, s, t*, and *u*, form their feminine, by adding an *e* mute, *e. g.*

Mas.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Grand,</i>	<i>grande,</i> great.
<i>Poli,</i>	<i>polie,</i> polite.
<i>Aimé,</i>	<i>aimée,</i> loved.
<i>Civil,</i>	<i>civile,</i> civil, &c.

There are a few ending in *an, el, il, ail, ien, in, as, es, et, is, os,* and *ul,* that double the final letter, before an *e* mute, for the feminine, *e. g.*

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Paysan,</i>	<i>Payfanne,</i>
Countryman.	countrywoman.
<i>Gentil,</i>	<i>gentille,</i> genteel.
<i>Eternel,</i>	<i>eternelle,</i> eternal.
<i>Pareil,</i>	<i>pareille,</i> alike, &c.

The following are very irregular, and cannot be comprised under any rule, viz.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Beau, bel,*</i>	<i>belle,</i> handsome, fine.
<i>Benin,</i>	<i>benigne,</i> benign.
<i>Fou, fol,*</i>	<i>folle,</i> fool.
<i>Frais,</i>	<i>fraiche,</i> fresh.
<i>Long,</i>	<i>longue,</i> long.
<i>Malin,</i>	<i>maligne,</i> malicious.
<i>Mou,</i>	<i>molle,</i> soft.
<i>Nouveau, nouvel,</i>	<i>nouvelle,</i> new.
<i>Vieux, vieil,*</i>	<i>vieille,</i> old.

Adjectives ending in *c,* add *he* to the *c* for their feminine; *e. g.*

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Blanc,</i>	<i>blanche,</i> white.
<i>Franc,</i>	<i>franche,</i> sincere.
<i>Sec,</i>	<i>seche,</i> dry, &c.

* *Bel, fol, nouvel,* and *vieil,* are used before substantives beginning with a VOWEL or H not aspirated.

The four following are excepted.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Caduc.</i>	<i>caduque</i> , in decay.
<i>Grec,</i>	<i>grecque</i> , greek.
<i>Public,</i>	<i>publique</i> , public.
<i>Turc,</i>	<i>turque</i> , turkish.

Those ending in *f*, change *f* into *ve* for their feminine; e. g.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Bref,</i>	<i>brève</i> , short.
<i>Nais,</i>	<i>naïve</i> , plain, ingenuous.
<i>Neuf,</i>	<i>neuve</i> , new.
<i>Veu,</i>	<i>veuve</i> , widow.
<i>Vif,</i>	<i>vive</i> , quick, &c.

Adjectives ending in *x*, change *x* into *se*; e. g.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Douloureux,</i>	<i>douloureuse</i> , dolorous, painful.
<i>Heureux,</i>	<i>heureuse</i> , happy, &c.

The following are excepted.

Masc.	Fem.
<i>Doux,</i>	<i>douce</i> , sweet.
<i>Faux,</i>	<i>fausse</i> , false.
<i>Perplex,</i>	<i>perplexe</i> , perplexed.
<i>Préfix,</i>	<i>préfixe</i> , prefixed.
<i>Roux,</i>	<i>rouisse</i> , reddish.

DECLENSION of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

French adjectives must agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case: e. g.

Masculine.
Singular.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Le bon livre</i> , the good book.
Gen. Abl.	<i>du bon livre</i> , of or from, &c.
Dat.	<i>au bon livre</i> , to the good book.

Plur.

Plural.

Nom. Acc. *Les bons livres*, the good books.
 Gen. Abl. *des bons livres*, of or from, &c.
 Dat. *aux bons livres*, to the good books.

Feminine.

Singular.

Nom. Acc. *La bonne plume*, the good pen.
 Gen. Abl. *de la bonne plume*, of or from, &c.
 Dat. *à la bonne plume*, to the good pen.

Plural.

Nom. Acc. *Les bonnes plumes*, the good pens.
 Gen. Abl. *des bonnes plumes*, of or from, &c.
 Dat. *aux bonnes plumes*, to the good pens.

The place of the adjective in a sentence.

Some adjectives are always placed before their substantives, and others after them; but there is a kind of adjectives which may either precede or succeed their substantives, as the euphony of the sentence requires.

The following must be placed before.

<i>Beau</i> ,	handsome, fine.	<i>Joli</i> ,	pretty.
<i>Bon</i> ,	good.	<i>Méchant</i> ,	} bad.
<i>Brave</i> ,	brave.	<i>Mauvais</i> ,	
<i>Galant</i> ,	a well bred man.	<i>Meilleur</i> ,	better.
<i>Grand</i> ,	great, tall.	<i>Petit</i> ,	little, small.
<i>Gros</i> ,	big, large.	<i>Saint</i> ,	holy, saint.
<i>Honnête</i> ,	honest, civil.	<i>Tout</i> ,	all.
<i>Jeune</i> ,	young.	<i>Vieux</i> ,	old.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING ADJECTIVES.

I have seen a handsome lady, who (was speaking) to an old gentleman.--He had a fine hat,
ai, v. vu, pp. *dame, f. qui, pro.* *par-*
bit, v. *gentilhomme, m. Il, pro. avait, v. chapeau, m*
 and

and a pretty sword.--She deserved a better fate.--

épée, f. Elle, pro. méritoit, v. destin, m.

Your father was a brave general.--I know a
Votre, pro. père, m. étoit, v. général, m. connois, v.

young man, who has a good horse.--He^t has³
homme, m. a, v. cheval, m.

lent^t it² to³ an honest⁶ man.--The apostle
prété, pp. le, pro. apôtre, m.

Paul was a holy man.--You have lost all
Vous, pro. avez, v. perdu, pp.

your money.

votre, pro. argent, m.

Some adjectives have a very different meaning, according as they are placed before or after their substantive; as, *une femme SAGE*, a wise woman; *une SAGE femme*, a midwife; and *une GROSSE femme*, a big woman; *une femme GROSSE*, a woman with child, &c. A little practice will remove many apparent difficulties.

Adjectives, expressing names of NATIONS, COLOUR, FIGURE, FORM, TASTE, HEARING, and TOUCHING, those that denote NATURAL qualities, together with those ending in *IQUE*, as also the PARTICIPLES when used adjectively, must be placed after their substantives.

EXERCISE ON THE FOREGOING RULE.

You have an English hat, and she has
avez, v. Anglois, adj. chapeau, m. elle, pro. a, v.

a French gown.--He reads an Italian pro-
François, adj. robe, f. Il, pro. lit, v. Italien, adj. pro-

verb.--I like the German tongue, and
verbe, m. aime, v. Allemand, adj. langue, f.

a Spa-

a Spanish dress.-- (It is) a square place.

Espagnol, adj. *habillement*, m. *C'est*, v. *quarré*, adj. *place*, f.

She likes sweet wine.--Your sister has

Elle, pro. *aime*, v. *doux*, adj. *vin*, m. *Votre*, pro. *sœur*, f. a, v.

an harmonious voice.--I have bought a white

harmonieux, adj. *voix*, f. *acheté* *blanc*, adj.

gown and a black cloak.-- You have a faithful

noir, adj. *mantelet*, m. *fidèle*, adj.

servant.-- I eat green peas with

domestique, m. *Et*, conj. *mange*, v. *vert*, adj. *pois*, m. *avec*, pr.

broiled mutton.-- We had a kind re-

bouilli, p.p. *mouton*, m. *Nous*, pro. *estimes* *favorable*, adj. ac-

ception, and we play'd at a diverting game.

cueil, m. *jouâmes*, v. *à* *divertissant*, adj. *jeu*, m.

He lives in a cold country.--Will you

Il, pro. *demeure*, v. *dans*, pr. *froid*, adj. *pays*, m. *Voulez*, v.

have a bit of roasted chicken.--She pre-

** *morceau*, m. *roti*, p.p. *poulet*, m. *Elle*, pro. *pré-*

fers a round table.--Do you^s read^t the^s Pu-

fére, v. *rond*, adj. *table*, f. ** *lisez*, v. *pu-*

nic^s war?--He has made a rash vow.

inique, adj. *guerre*, f. *fait*, p.p. *téméraire*, adj. *vœu*, m.

Your sister is an agreeable lady.-- I like

Votre, pro. *sœur*, f. *est*, v. *agréable*, adj. *dame*, f. *aime*, v.

a grey stuff.-- (It was) really a tragical

gris, adj. *étoffe*, f. *c'étoit* *réellement*, adv. *tragique*, adj.

history.

histoire, f.

When two or more adjectives belong to one sub-

stantive, the surest way is to place them after it,

with the conjunction *et*, and, before the last; and if

an adjective be used in a sentence without a substantive, this adjective must always be rendered, in French, by the masculine gender.

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

We have a just, wise, and boun-
Nous, pro. avons, v. juste, adj. sage, adj. bien-
 tiful, king. Mr. Brown's daughter
faisant, adj. roi, m. Monsieur, m. Brun, m. fille, f.
 is with a sincere and generous lady. --
est, v. avec, pr. sincère, adj. généreux, adj.

I have a scholar of a solid, bright, and
Je, pro. ai, v. écolier, m. solide, adj. brillant, adj.
 lively, genius. -- The wicked shall be punished.
vif, adj. esprit, m. méchant, adj. seront, v. puni, f. p.

Miss Preston is a young, handsome, and
Mademoiselle, f. est, v.

well-shaped, girl. -- She (is married to) a so-
bien fait, adj. fille, f. Elle, pro. a épousé, v. se-
 ber, virtuous, and amiable, man. The
bre, adj. vertueux, adj. aimable, adj.

good shall be rewarded.

seront, v. récompensé, p. p.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Adjectives and adverbs are the only kind of words that will admit of different degrees of more or less in the several qualities of persons or things.

There are two degrees of comparison :

1. *Le Comparatif*, the Comparative.
2. *Le Superlatif*, the Superlative.

Some grammarians admit of another degree, which they call POSITIVE; but this is merely an adjective,

adjective, used in its simple signification: e. g. *joli*, pretty; - *aimable*, lovely.

THE COMPARATIVE refers to some other person or thing, and shews its EQUALITY, EXCESS, or DEFECT: it is therefore of three sorts: [lity.

1. *Le comparatif d'égalité*, the comparative by equality.
2. *Le comparatif d'excès*, the comparative by excess.
3. *Le comparatif de défaut*, the comparative by defect.

THE COMPARATIVE BY EQUALITY is formed by placing the adverbs *autant*, *aussi*, or *si*, as, or so, before an adjective: e. g. *mon frère est AUTANT AUSSI, or si savant, que vous*, my brother is AS learned AS you.

THE COMPARATIVE BY EXCESS is formed by placing the adverb *plus*, more, before an adjective: e. g. *mademoiselle A. est PLUS savante QUE mademoiselle B.* miss A. is MORE learned THAN miss B.

THE COMPARATIVE BY DEFECT is formed by placing the adverb *moins*, less, before an adjective, or *autant*, *aussi*, or *si*, with the negation *ne-pas* or *point* before them: e. g. *votre cousin est MOINS noble QUE vous*, your cousin is LESS noble THAN you; - or, *Pierre n'est PAS AUTANT, AUSSI, or si, vigilant QUE vous*, Peter is NOT AS vigilant AS you.

N. B. The three following adjectives are comparatives by themselves: *meilleur*, better; - *pire*, worse; - and *moindre*, less; which signify *plus bon*, *plus mauvais*, - *plus petit*.

THE SUPERLATIVE expresses the highest degree of any quality. There are two kinds of superlatives. In the first, the relative sign is expressed and the correlate is inserted. In this case, the following articles, *le*, *la*, *des*, *à*, *au*, *à la*, *aux*, precede the adverbs *plus*, most; - *mieux*, better; - *moins*, least; before an adjective; or the adjectives *meilleur*, best; - *moindre*, least; *pire*, worse: e. g. *votre sœur est LA plus belle et LA meilleure femme de la ville*, your sister is the handsomest (or the most handsome) and the best woman in the town. -- In the

the other kind, the relative is inserted, and the correlate is implied but not expressed. This happens when the adverbs *très, fort, bien, very, infiniment*, infinitely, precede an adjective: *votre oiseau est TRÈS, FORT, or BIEN, joli*, your bird is very pretty; - *Dieu est INFINIMENT bon*, God is infinitely good.

N. B. It must be observed, that any of the comparatives by excess or defect being preceded by one of the possessive pronouns, *mon, ton, son, notre, votre, leur, &c.* become superlatives: e. g. *vous êtes MON meilleur ami*, you are my best friend.

EXERCISES UPON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

You¹ are² not⁴ as⁵ dutiful⁶ as⁷
êtes, v. ne-pas, adv. aussi, adv. obéissant, adj. que
 your⁸ brother⁹. — Lucia is handsomer but
votre, pro. frère, m. Lucie, f. est, v. mais, c.
 more proud than her sister. — I am
orgueilleux, adj. que sa, pro. sœur, f. Je, pro. suis, v.
 as tall as you. — My father is as rich
haut, adj. vous, pro. Mon, pro. père, m. riche, adj.
 as yours. — His sister is more covetous than he.
le vôtre, pro. Sa, pro. avare, adj. lui, pro.
 Nothing is pleasanter to the mind than the light
Rien ne, adv. agréable, adj. esprit, m. lumière, f.
 of truth. — She is less wise than her
vérité, f. Elle, pro. est, v. sage, adj. sa, pro.
 daughter, but her daughter (is not) as revenge-
file, f. mais, c. n'est pas vindica-
 ful as she. — I am your most humble servant.
tif, adj. elle, pro. humble, adj. serviteur, m.
 The

The 'richer' they² are¹ the more³ covetous⁴ they⁵
 ++ riche,adj. ils,pro. font,v. ++ avaré,adj.

are⁷.-- My friend has a very beautiful country

Mon,pro. ami,m. a,v. beau,adj. campagne,f

house. -- Nothing is more lovely than virtue,

maison,f. Rien ne,adv. aimable,adj.

and nothing is more desirable than wisdom. -- Paris

désirable,adj. sagesse,f.

is not as populous as London. -- My best friend is

peuple,adj. Londres.

dead. -- My daughter is taller than your son

mort,adj. Ma,pro. fils,m.

by two inches. -- Virtue is the most precious

de deux précieux,adj.

thing in the world. -- (There is) the handsomest

chose,f. du monde,m. Voilà,adv.

lady in London. -- Your brother is taller than you

de

by the whole head. -- If France were as rich

tout,adj. tête,f. Si,c. étoit,v.

as England, (it would be) the best country

Angleterre,f. ce seroit,v. pays,m.

in the world.

It may be observed, in some of these examples, that the preposition IN, following an adjective in the superlative degree, must be rendered, in French, by one of these articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *des*, according to the gender and number of the substantive to which it belongs. The preposition BY, when it follows an adjective in the comparative degree, is rendered by *de* only.

Recapitulatory

Recapitulatory or promiscuous Exercises upon all the preceding Rules.

Ignorance is the mother of admiration, error, and superstition.--The covetous despise the poor.--- Humility is the basis of christian virtues. Give me some bread, meat, turnips, and water.--Merit and favour are the two springs of envy.--Is² it³ 'not⁴ Peter's book?---Your father is gone to London.--The father's house and the son's garden (are adjoining).--Truth is the bond of union and the basis of human happiness, without it (there is no) confidence in friendship, and no security in promises.--Iron, steel, and brass are more useful than gold and silver.--I have seen the inside of the church.--Have prudence and patience, and

you

you (will have) success.—A good conscience is
vous pro. aurez, v. succès. conscience, f.

to the soul, what health is to the body.—
âme, f. ce que, pro. santé, f. corps, m.

Religion, commerce, and arms, are proper in-
Religion, f. commerce, m. armes, f. propre, adj. in-

structions for a young prince.—This cloth is
struction, f. à jeune, adj. prince, m. Ce, pro. drap, m.

equal to silk.—I see the coast of England.
comparable, adj. soit, f. voit, v. côte, f. Angleterre, f.

The example of a good life is a lesson for the
exemple, m. bon, adj. vie, f. leçon, f. pour, pr.

rest of mankind. — Lewis the sixteenth is the
reste, m. genre humain, m. Louis, m. sixième

grandson of Lewis the fifteenth.—She knows
petit fils, m. quinze. Elle, pro. sait, v.

the price of all the provisions.—This water is
prix, m. tout, adj. denrée, f. Cette, pro.

very agreeable to the smell.—We (are going)
agréable, adj. odorat, m. Nous, pro. allons, v.

to Coxheath to see the camp. — Bring me
voir, v. camp, m. Apportez, v. moi, pro.

good wine, good beer, and the water pot.—The
vin, m. bière, f. pot, m.

front of the king's palace (is not) as beautiful
façade, f. roi, m. palais, m. n'est pas beau, adj.

as I thought.—Generosity excites admiration.—
croyais, v. Générosité, f. excite, v. admiration, f.

The queen of France is very young. — The inha-
reine, f. jeune, adj. ha-

bitants of the city of Dublin have presented a
bitant, m. *wille*, f. *ont*, v. *présenté*, p. p.

petition to the king. -- Good cider is preferable
adresse, f. *roi*, m. *cidre*, m. *préférable*, adj.

to bad wine. -- He has many children and
mauvais, adj. *Il*, pro. a, v. *bien*, adv. *enfant*, m.

plenty of money. -- You have a fine
beaucoup, adv. *argent*, m. *Vous*, pro. a, v. *avez*, v.

hat. -- Shame is a mixture of the grief and
Honte, f. *mélange*, m. *chagrin*, m.

fear which infamy causes. -- We have
crainte, f. *que*, pro. *infamie*, f. *cause*, v. *Nous*, pro. a, v. *avons*, v.

good bread, excellent meat, and very large
excellent, adj. *gros*, adj.

fishes. -- The pleasure of the mind is greater
poisson, m. *plaisir*, m. *esprit*, m.

than the pleasure of the body; and the diseases
corps, m. *maladie*, f.

of the mind are more pernicious than the
sont, v. *pernicieux*, adj.

diseases of the body. -- Hypocrisy is an homage
hommage, m.

which vice pays to virtue. -- Give me a knife
que, pro. *vice*, m. *rend*, v. *couteau*, m.

and fork. -- (He is) an intrepid man, and a man
fourchette, f. *C'est*, v. *intrépide*

of honour and probity. -- He has the most pru-
honneur, m. *probité*, f. *Il*, pro. a, v. *pru-*

dent

dent wife in* the town. — They have a quantity
dent, adj. Ils, pro. ont, v. quantité, f.

of apples and pears. — True friends are as
pomme, f. poire, f. Vrai, adj. ami, m. font, v.

rare as good melons. -- Paul is taller than
rare, adj. bon, adj. melon, m. haut, adj.

you by an inch, but Mrs. Nichol's brother
** ponce, m. mais, c. madame, f. frère, m.*

is the tallest of all.

tout, adj.

* See the remarks on the prepositions *IN* and *BY*, after the degrees of comparison.

OF NUMBERS.

There are two kinds of numbers: first, The **ABSOLUTE**, which simply relates the number of the things spoken of, viz.

<i>Un,</i>	one.
<i>Deux,</i>	two.
<i>Trois,</i>	three.
<i>Quatre,</i>	four.
<i>Cinq,</i>	five.
<i>Six,</i>	six.
<i>Sept,</i>	seven.
<i>Huit,</i>	eight.
<i>Neuf,</i>	nine.
<i>Dix,</i>	ten.
<i>Onze,</i>	eleven.
<i>Douze,</i>	twelve.
<i>Treize,</i>	thirteen.
<i>Quatorze,</i>	fourteen.
<i>Quinze,</i>	fifteen.
<i>Seize,</i>	sixteen.
<i>Dixsept,</i>	seventeen.
<i>Dixhuit,</i>	eighteen.

<i>Dix neuf,</i>	nineteen.
<i>Vingt,</i>	twenty.
<i>Vingt & un,</i>	twenty one.
<i>Vingt-deux,</i>	twenty two.
<i>Vingt trois, &c.</i>	twenty-three, &c.
<i>Trente,</i>	thirty.
<i>Trente & un,</i>	thirty-one.
<i>Trente d ux, &c.</i>	thirty-two.
<i>Quarante,</i>	forty.
<i>Cinquante,</i>	fifty.
<i>Soixante,</i>	sixty.
<i>Soixante, & un</i>	sixty-one
<i>Soixante, & deux, &c.</i>	sixty-two
<i>Soixante & dix,</i>	seventy.
<i>Soixante & onze, &c.</i>	seventy-one. &c.
<i>Quatrevingt,</i>	eighty.
<i>Quatrevingt un,</i>	eighty-one.
<i>Quatrevingt deux, &c.</i>	eighty-two.
<i>Quatrevingt dix, &c.</i>	ninety, &c.
<i>Cent,</i>	a hundred.
<i>Cent un, &c.</i>	a hundred and one, &c.
<i>Deux cens,</i>	two hundred.
<i>Trois cens, &c.</i>	three hundred.
<i>Neuf cens,</i>	nine hundred.
<i>Mille, † mil,</i>	a thousand.
<i>Deux mille,</i>	two thousand.
<i>Trois mille, &c.</i>	three thousand, &c.
<i>Cent mille, &c.</i>	a hundred thousand, &c.
<i>Neuf cens mille,</i>	nine hund. thousand.
<i>Un million.</i>	a million.

THESE ABSOLUTE NUMBERS are declined with the article indefinite *de, à,* and are always placed before the substantive to which they are joined: e. g. *trois hommes,* three men; *-cinquante femmes,* fifty women, &c. They are invariable in their form,

† Mentioning the date of the year, we must write MIL and not *mille*; e. g. *L'an MIL sèps cens soixante et dix nuf,* 1779.

except

except *vingt*, twenty; *cent*, a hundred, and *million*, a million, which take an *s* in their plural.

2d. THE ORDINAL NUMBERS. This class of numerals, besides the simple notation, signifies the order or rank of things, viz.

<i>Le premier</i> or <i>unième</i> ,	the first.
<i>Le second</i> or <i>deuxième</i> ,	the second.
<i>Le troisième</i> ,	the third.
<i>Le quatrième</i> ,	the fourth.
<i>Le cinquième</i> ,	the fifth.
<i>Le sixième</i> ,	the sixth.
<i>Le septième</i> ,	the seventh.
<i>Le huitième</i> ,	the eighth.
<i>Le neuvième</i> ,	the ninth.
<i>Le dixième</i> ,	the tenth.
† <i>Le onzième</i> ,	the eleventh.
<i>Le douzième</i> ,	the twelfth.
<i>Le treizième</i> ,	the thirteenth.
<i>Le quatorzième</i> ,	the fourteenth.
<i>Le quinzième</i> ,	the fifteenth.
<i>Le seizième</i> ,	the sixteenth.
<i>Le dix septième</i> ,	the seventeenth.
<i>Le dix huitième</i> ,	the eighteenth.
<i>Le dix neuvième</i> ,	the nineteenth.
<i>Le vingtième</i> ,	the twentieth.
<i>Le vingt & unième</i> ,	the twenty-first.
<i>Le vingt deuxième, &c.</i>	the twenty-second.
<i>Le trentième</i> ,	the thirtieth.
<i>Le trente deuxième, &c.</i>	the thirty-second.
<i>Le quarantième</i> ,	the fortieth.
<i>Le cinquantième</i> ,	the fiftieth.
<i>Le soixantième</i> ,	the sixtieth.
<i>Le soixante & dixième</i> ,	the seventieth.
<i>Le quatre vingtième</i> ,	the eightieth.
<i>Le centième</i> ,	the hundredth.

† No elision is to be made in the article before *onzième*, for we say *le, du, au, la, de la, à la, &c. onzième*.

<i>Le cent unième,</i>	the hundred and first.
<i>Le cent deuxième, &c.</i>	the hundred and second.
<i>Le deux centième,</i>	the two hundredth.
<i>Le millième,</i>	the thousandth.

These ORDINAL NUMBERS are declined with the article definite, *le, la, &c.* and are always placed before their substantives: e. g. *LE premier jour du mois*, the first day of the month; - *LA cinquième dame*, the fifth lady.

Speaking of sovereigns, we use the ABSOLUTE NUMBER, in French, though the ordinal be used in English; but we place it after the substantive, as in English, without expressing the article THE: e. g. *Louis seize*, Lewis the sixteenth; - *Henri quatre*, Henry the fourth. However, common usage requires us to say, *Henri premier*, - *George second*, and not *Henri un*, - *George deux*.

S E C T. III.

O F P R O N O U N S.

THERE are seven sorts of PRONOUNS:

1. *Les Pronoms personnels*, Pronouns personal.
2. *Les Pronoms conjonctifs*, Pronouns conjunctive.
3. *Les Pronoms possessifs*, Pronouns possessive.
4. *Les Pronoms démonstratifs*, Pronouns demonstrative.
5. *Les Pronoms relatifs*, Pronouns relative.
6. *Les Pronoms interrogatifs*, Pronouns interrogative.
7. *Les Pronoms indéfinis*, Pronouns indefinite.

They have their genders, numbers, and cases.

O F P R O N O U N S P E R S O N A L.

PRONOUNS PERSONAL are those which directly denote the persons and supply the place of them.

There are three persons.

The first is the person that speaks: e. g. *je parle*, I speak; - *nous parlons*, we speak.

The

The second is the person spoken to: e. g. *tu parles*, thou speakest; - *vous parlez*, ye speak.

The third is the person spoken of: e. g. *il* or *elle* parle, he or she speaks; - *ils* or *elles* parlent, they speak.

Both Genders.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Je</i> , or <i>moi</i> , I.	<i>Nous</i> , we.
<i>Tu</i> or <i>toi</i> , thou.	<i>Vous</i> , you, or ye.
Masculine.	
<i>Il</i> or <i>lui</i> , he, it.	<i>Ils</i> or <i>eux</i> , they.
Feminine.	
<i>Elle</i> , she.	<i>Elles</i> , they.

These pronouns are never to be used but as nominatives to the verbs. The rest are declined with the article indefinite: e. g.

First Person. For both Genders.

Singular.	Plural.
G. Ab. <i>de moi</i> , of or from me.	<i>De nous</i> , of or from us.
Dat. <i>à moi</i> , to me.	<i>à nous</i> , to us.
Ac. <i>moi</i> , me.	<i>nous</i> , us.

Second Person. For both Genders.

Singular.	Plural. [or ye.
G. A. <i>de toi</i> , of or from thee.	<i>De vous</i> , of or from you
Dat. <i>à toi</i> , to thee.	<i>à vous</i> , to you or ye.
Ac. <i>toi</i> , thee.	<i>vous</i> , you or ye.

Third Person.

Singular. Masculine.	Singular. Feminine.
G. A. <i>de lui</i> , of or from him.	<i>D'elle</i> , of or from her.*
Dat. <i>à lui</i> , to him.	<i>à elle</i> , to her.
Ac. <i>lui</i> , him.	<i>elle</i> , her.

Plural.

* HER, when standing by itself, is to be rendered by *elle*, *la*, or *lui*; but, if joined to a noun, by the noun possessive, *son*, *sa*, *sés*.

Plural. Masculine.	Plural. Feminine.
G.A. <i>d'eux</i> , of or from them.	<i>D'elles</i> , of or from them.
Dat. <i>à eux</i> , to them.	<i>à elles</i> , to them.
Acc. <i>eux</i> , them.	<i>elles</i> , them.

There are two other pronouns of the third person,
viz.

Singular and Plural. Both Genders.

1st. Gen. Abl. *de soi*, of or from one's self, himself,
herself, themselves.

Dat. *à soi*, to one's self, himself, &c.

Acc. *soi*, one's self, himself, &c.

2d. THE GENERAL AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN,
On, one, is always considered as a nominative of
the masculine gender, and can never be used (in
French) but in the singular, though the meaning be
plural: e. g. when we say, *on chante*, *on mange*,
they sing, they eat; i. e. some men or women sing,
eat.

The word *même* is very often joined to the per-
sonal pronouns, to denote in a more especial man-
ner the person spoken of; as *moi-même*, myself;
lui-même, himself; *elle-même*, herself, &c. and are
declined as above.

Observations on the pronouns *je* and *moi*; *tu* and
toi; *il* and *lui*; *ils* and *eux*.

Je and *moi* are used in two different senses, though
both in the nominative case.—*Je* is always follow-
ed or preceded immediately by a verb, to which it
is the nominative case, and has no need to be joined
to any other pronoun; but *moi* always requires to
be followed by one or more pronouns either ex-
pressed or understood: e. g. *qui a pris mon livre?*
Who took my book?—*c'est moi*, it is I; i. e.
C'est moi qui l'ai pris, it is I who took it.—*Moi*
must be used instead of *je* before an infinitive mood,
or at the end of a sentence, when it is intended to
express something sudden, as GRIEF, SURPRISE, &c.
e. g. *Moi, lui parler!* I speak to him or her! —

In

In short, *MOI* must always be used in French as *I* in English, when it is followed by the pronoun relative, *who*, or *whom*, or is preceded by the verb *être*, to be, used impersonally, as *c'est*, it is; *c'étoit*, it was, &c. e. g. *Moi, qui vous aime*, I who love you; *C'est moi qui dois y aller*, it is I who am to go there. — And lastly, *Moi* is used whenever any difference or distinction is intended between persons or things, in which case it must be immediately followed by *je*; e. g. *Monsieur de la Tour commandoit l'infanterie, et moi je commandois la cavalerie*, Mr. de la Tour commanded the foot, and I commanded the horse. In all the cases mentioned in this rule, *MOI*, *TOI*, *LUI*, and *EUX*, must be used instead of *je*, *tu*, *il*, and *ils*.

OF CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS.

These pronouns are called **CONJUNCTIVE**, because they are always joined to some verb by which they are governed, and are generally used for the cases of the personal pronouns. There are three persons in the conjunctive, as in the personal, which are,

For the first Person,

Both Genders,

Singular.

Plural.

ME, *moi**, me or to me. **NOUS**, us or to us.
for, *à moi* or *moi*. for, *à nous*, or *nous*.

For the second.

Both Genders.

Singular.

Plural.

TE, *toi**, thee, or to thee. **VOUS**, you, or to you.
for, *à toi*, or *toi*. for, *à vous*, or *vous*.

* *Moi* and *toi* must be used instead of *me* or *te*, after the second person singular of the imperative mood.

For

For the third.

Singular.

Masculine.

LE, *lui*, him, it, or to him, to it.
for, *à lui*, or *lui*.

Feminine.

LA, *lui*, *elle*, her, it, or to her, to it.
for *à elle*, or *elle*.

Plural.

Both Genders.

LES, *leur*, them, to them.
for, *à eux*, m. *à elles*, f. *eux*, m. *ellos*, f.

SE, one's self, himself, herself, themselves.
for *à soi*, or *soi*.

Five of these pronouns are used for the dative or accusative case, and are of both genders, viz.

Me, or *moi*, *te*, or *toi*, *nous*, *vous*, *sa*: e. g. *Vous ME parlez*, you speak to me; *il vous croit*, he believes you; *vous ME priez de*, &c. you desire me to, &c. In the first example, *me* is in the dative case, because it may be turned by *à moi*, to me; in the second, *vous* is in the accusative, &c.

Lui and *leur*, when applied to animated beings, are used in the dative only, and are of both genders: e. g. *je LUI parle*, I speak to him or to her: *vous LEUR écrivez*, you write to them. The three others are used for the accusative, and may be applied either to things animate or inanimate, viz.

Le, m. him, it; *la*, f. her, it; and *les* m. and f. them: e. g. *je LE vois tous les jours*, I see him every day; *je LE sais*, I know it; *nous LA connoissons*, we know her; *il LES enverra ce soir*, he will send them to night.

There are two other conjunctive pronouns, commonly called particles relative, or supplying pronouns. They are *EN* and *Y*.

EN

EN always denotes a genitive or ablative, and is rendered in English by OF or FROM HIM, HER, IT, THEM; ABOUT HIM, HER, IT, &c. WITH or WITHOUT HIM, HER, IT, &c. AT IT, &c. FOR IT, &c. UPON IT, &c. ANY, NONE, SOME, SOME OF, &c. from THENCE, THEREOF; and sometimes it is elegantly understood in English, though it must absolutely be expressed in French: e. g. *J'EN suis fâché*, I am sorry for it; *-il EN parle*, he speaks about it, &c.

Y is used for the dative only; it is englished by TO IT, TO THEM, OF IT, IN IT, UPON IT, &c. and very often not expressed in English, though it must be in French: e. g. *nous N'Y pensons plus*, we do not think of it any more. It is the same with LE, which, in English, is either not expressed or is rendered by so, it is indeclinable in French, and prevents the repetition of one or more words; e. g. *êtes-vous riche?* are you rich? *non, je ne LE suis pas*, no, I am not. In this last sentence, LE is used to avoid the repetition of the word *riche*.

N.B. It must be observed, that the following pronouns *me, te, se, le, la* and *les*, can never be used after a preposition; as we cannot say, *j'étois avec le, avec la*, I was with him, with her; but we must use the personal pronouns, and say, *j'étois avec LUI, avec ELLE*, &c.

EXERCISES UPON THE TWO FOREGOING PRONOUNS.

THE PRONOUN PERSONAL may be placed before or after the verb, agreeably to the English construction: e. g. *je parle*, I speak; *-avons-nous parlé?* have we spoken? &c. but the CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS are to be placed (in French) before the verbs by which they are governed, though they come after them in English: e. g. *Il^e me² parle³*, he¹ speaks² to me³; *nous¹ le² connaissons³*, we¹ know¹ him², &c. except in the second person singular, the first and second person plural of a verb in the

the imperative mood conjugated affirmatively; in which case they come after the verb: e. g. *apportez¹ moi² le³*, bring¹ it³ to me², &c. The verb *fier*, to trust; - and *penser* or *songer*, to think; require the conjunctive pronouns after them; except only in answering a question or speaking of inanimate things: e. g. *pensez vous à elle?* do you think of her? - *oui, j'y pense*, yes, I do (think of her).

When two or more of the conjunctive pronouns come together in the same sentence, they must be arranged in the following order: *me, te, nous, vous, se*, are to be placed before all others; next, *le, la, les*, before *lui, leur, y*; and *en* the last of all.

He¹ gave² it³ to me². -- I¹ am³ very⁴
donna, v. le ++ me. suis, v. bien, adv.

glad⁵ of² it. -- Do¹ no⁵ lend⁴ it³ to her³. --
aïse, adj. ten. ++ ne-pas, adv. prêtez, v. ++ lui.

She¹ spoke⁴ to him² of it³. -- Carry it to her.
parla, v. ++ lui Portez, v.

I¹ (will + carry) them² thither³ myself⁵. -- Do
menerai, v. les y ++

you³ know² them¹? -- I¹ will³ write to them²
connoissez, v. écrirai, v. ++ leur

myself⁴. -- He¹ will³ not⁴ sell⁷ it⁵ to them²,
veut, v. ne-pas vendre, v. ++

but he will give it to you. -- If¹ they² ask⁴
mais, c. donner, v. Si, c. demandent, v

you³ a¹ favour⁶, will³ you⁴ refuse³ it¹ to them²?
grace, f. refuserez, v.

He¹ has³ taken⁴ it² away⁴ with⁵ him⁶. -- Talk³
a, v. emporté, p.p. avec, pr. Parlez, v.

no¹ more⁴ of it². -- I¹ thank⁴ you² for it³. --
ne plus remercie, v. en.

Why

Why do you give it to her? -- Had^t
Pourquoi, adv. ++ donnez, v. Avez, v.

you^s 'not⁶ promised⁷ it² to him³? -- Do you⁴ 'not⁵
ne-pas promis, p.p. ++ ++

see³ the⁶ beauty of² it? -- I¹ 'never⁵ will^t
voyez, v. beauté, f. ne-jamais, adv.

consent to³ it. -- They are sorry for it. --
consentirai, v. j- font, v. fâché, adj.

You¹ may² tell⁵ it³ to her^t, but do not tell
pourrez, v. ++ ++ dites, v.

it to her brother. -- Since you (have no) pearls
son, pro. Puisque, c. n'avez point poire, f.

in your garden, I (will send) you some. --
dans, p. votre, pro. jardin, m. enverrai, v. en

They¹ have^t stolen⁵ from us² the⁶ greatest⁷
ont, v. volé, p.p. ++

part⁸ of³ them. -- Believe me, go^t and speak³
partie, f. Croyez, v. allez, v. ++ parler, v.

to them², do 'not⁴ 'confide² in² it. -- This nose-
++ ++ fiez, v. vous j. Ce, pro. bou-

gay is for her, and not for him. -- My
quet, m. est, v. pour, p. et non pas, adv. Mon, pro.

brother has written a letter to your sister, and
écrit, p.p. votre, pro.

shewn me the two first lines of it. -- We^t
montré, p.p. ligne, f.

have⁴ forced them² to³ it. -- Will^t you⁵ bring^t
avons, v. forcé, p.p. j. Apporterez, v.

me¹ some³. -- He speaks to me, and not to
parle, v.

you.--I consent to it.--Do you² think¹ that³ she⁴
consens, v. ++ croyez, v. que

has⁷ spoken⁸ to him⁵ of⁶ it?--We trust to
ait, v. parlé, p. p. ++ Nous nous fions, v. à

them.--If I had money, I¹ would⁴ give you²
Si, c. avois, v. donnerais, v.

some³.--Send⁴ me² none³ ⁵.--Have² you³
Envoyez, v. ne en pas. Avez, v.

any¹?--I (will carry) them to you thither.--Do
porterai, v. ++ ++

'you⁴ remember³ (of)² it?--No, but¹ I²
souvenez, v. Non, adv. mais, c.

will⁴ think of³ it.---Do not give it to her,
penserai, v. y. ++ donnez, v. ++

give it to me.--Send some to them thither.
Envoyez, v. ++

OF PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

These pronouns are called POSSESSIVE, because they always denote property or possession.

There are two sorts of possessive pronouns, viz. absolute and relative.

THE ABSOLUTE are so called, because they must always precede the substantive to which they are joined, and agree with it in gender, number, and case. They are,

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Masc.	Fem.	Both Genders.
<i>Mon, *</i>	<i>Ma,</i>	<i>Mes, my.</i>
<i>Ton,</i>	<i>Ta,</i>	<i>Tes, thy.</i>
<i>Son, *</i>	<i>Sa,</i>	<i>Ses, his, her, or its.</i>

* *Mon, ton, son,* must be used before a noun feminine, beginning with a vowel.

SIN-

SINGULAR.

Both Genders.

*Notre,**Votre,**Leur,*

PLURAE.

Both Genders.

*Nos, our.**Vos, your.**Leurs, their.*

They are declined with the article indefinite *de*,
à. e. g.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *mon père*, my father.Gen. Abl. *de mon père*, of or from my father.Dat. *à mon père*, to my father.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *ma mère*, my mother.Gen. Abl. *de ma mère*, of or from my mother.Dat. *à ma mère*, to my mother.

PLURAL.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *mes frères*, my brothers.Gen. Abl. *de mes frères*, of or from my brothers.Dat. *à mes frères*, to my brothers.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *mes sœurs*, my sisters.Gen. Abl. *de mes sœurs*, of or from my sisters.Dat. *à mes sœurs*, to my sisters.

The others are declined as the preceding.

These pronouns ought to be repeated before every substantive in a sentence, though not expressed in English: e. g. *J'ai perdu MON chapeau et MES gants*, I have lost my hat and gloves.

When these pronouns are used in a sentence, speaking of any part of the body, they are not to be expressed, in French, but the preposition, *IN*, and the pronoun are rendered by the article definite; the personal pronoun being sufficient to determine

the possession: e. g. *J'ai mal AUX yeux*, I have a pain IN MY eyes, and not *dans mes yeux*. This will be seen among the idiomatical expressions.

/ THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS are never joined to any substantive, for the substantive, to which they refer, is always implied in the pronoun. } They are,

Sing. Masc. Plur.	Sing.	Fem. Plur.
<i>Le mien, les miens,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i>	<i>les miennes,</i> mine.
<i>Le tien, les tiens,</i>	<i>la tienne,</i>	<i>les tiennes,</i> thine.
<i>Le sien, les siens,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siennes,</i> his or hers.
<i>Le nôtre, les nôtres,</i>	<i>la nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i> ours.
<i>Le vôtre, les vôtres,</i>	<i>la vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i> yours.
<i>Le leur, les leurs,</i>	<i>la leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i> theirs.

They are declined with the article definite: e. g.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i> mine.
Gen. Abl.	<i>du mien, de la mienne,</i>	of or from mine.
Dat.	<i>au mien, à la mienne,</i>	to mine.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	<i>les miens, les miennes,</i>	mine.
Gen. Abl.	<i>des miens, des miennes,</i>	of or from mine.
Dat.	<i>aux miens, aux miennes,</i>	to mine.

The rest are declined as the preceding.

When any one of these pronouns is used after the verb *être*, to be, signifying to belong to, it must be expressed in French by one of the pronouns personal in the dative: e. g. *ce livre est à MOI*, this book is mine; -- *cette épée est à LUI, et non pas à VOUS*, this sword is his, and not yours. — Also, when it is joined to a noun substantive in English, it ought to be rendered in French by a pronoun possessive absolute, and the substantive put in the plural: e. g. *un de MES, DE VOS, amis*, a friend of mine, of yours; i. e. one of my, or your friends.

OF PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

These pronouns are called DEMONSTRATIVE, because they distinguish, with the utmost precision, the person or things to which they are applied. They are

Singular.	
Mas.	Fem.
<i>Ce, cet,*</i>	<i>cette, this, that.</i>
<i>Celui, he, that.</i>	<i>celle, she, that.</i>
<i>Celui-ci, this.</i>	<i>celle-ci, this.</i>
<i>Celui-là, that.</i>	<i>celle-là, that.</i>
Plural.	
Mas.	Fem.
<i>Ces,</i>	<i>ces, these.</i>
<i>Ceux,</i>	<i>celles, they, these.</i>
<i>Ceux-ci, these.</i>	<i>celles-ci, these.</i>
<i>Ceux-là, those.</i>	<i>celles-là, those.</i>
<i>Ceci, this ;</i>	<i>cela, that,**</i>
<i>Ce qui, what.</i>	<i>ce que, what.</i>

These two last are always of the masculine gender, and of the singular number.

These pronouns are declined with the article indefinite, *de, à* : e. g.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>ce livre, this or that book.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>de ce livre, of or from this book.</i>
Dat.	<i>à ce livre, to this book.</i>

* *Cet* is used before a noun masculine beginning with a vowel, or h mute ; e. g. *cet oiseau, this bird.*

** The word *THAT*, whether expressed or understood, when it comes between two verbs, and is followed by a noun or pronoun, must be rendered in French by *QUE*, which must be placed immediately after the first verb : e. g. *je sais que votre frère est marié, I know that your brother is married, &c.*

PLURAL.

Feminine.

- Nom. Acc. *ces livres*, these books.
 Gen. Abl. *de ces livres*, of or from these books.
 Dat. *à ces livres*, to these books.

SINGULAR.

Feminine.

- Nom. Acc. *cette plume*, this or that pen.
 Gen. Abl. *de cette plume*, of or from this pen.
 Dat. *à cette plume*, to this pen.

PLURAL.

Feminine.

- Nom. Acc. *ces plumes*, these pens.
 Gen. Abl. *de ces plumes*, of or from these pens.
 Dat. *à ces plumes*, to these pens.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

- Nom. Acc. *celui*, he, him, that.
 Gen. Abl. *de celui*, of or from him.
 Dat. *à celui*, to him.

Feminine.

- Nom. Acc. *celle*, she, her, that.
 Gen. Abl. *de celle*, of or from her.
 Dat. *à celle*, to her.

PLURAL.

- N. Acc. *ceux, celles*, they, them, those, such as.
 G. Abl. *de ceux, de celles*, of or from those.
 Dat. *à ceux, à celles*, to those.

The others are declined as the preceding.

N. B. HE, SHE, THEY, HIM, HER, THEM, being followed in a sentence by WHO, WHOM, or THAT, must not be rendered in French by the personal pronouns, *il, elle, &c.* but by the above pronouns, *celui, celle, &c.* e. g. *CELUI que vous vîtes chez*

citez mon frère n'est pas marié, HE, whom, or that, you saw at my brother's, is not married.

Celui, celle, celui-ci, celle-ci, celui-là, celle-là, either in the singular or plural, are never joined to any noun: e. g. *celui, qui vous a parlé, est le plus savant*, he, who spoke to you is the most learned; *celle, que vous voyez, est la plus jolie*, she whom you see is the prettiest, &c.

Celui-ci, celle-ci, this, applies to the nearest object. *Celui-là, celle-là*, that, to that which is more remote.

EXERCISES ON THE TWO FOREGOING PRO- NOUNS.

Give me my book.—I have met your
Donnez, v. livre, m. ai, v. rencontré, p. p.

sister with a friend of yours. -- She had lost
sœur, f. avec, p. ami, m. avait, v. perdu, p.

her gloves and fan. — Have you found your
gant, m. éventail, m. Avez, v. trouvé, p. p.

pen. — His daughter is older than mine,
plume, f. fille, f. est, v. vieux, adj.

but her son (is not) so tall as yours. -- My
mais, c. fils, m. n'est pas grand, adj.

mother has (a pain) in her head. -- Bring me
mère, f. a, v. mal tête, f. Apportez, v.

that dictionary. — Men commonly hate
dictionnaire, m. ordinairement, adv. haïssent, v.

him whom they fear. — Learn this lesson. --
que, pro. craignent, v. Apprenez, v. leçon, f.

Take care of that child. -- Her brother
Prenez, v. soin, m. enfant, m.

says he will not refuse you what you
dit, v. ne-pas refusera, v.

ask

ask of him. -- My ambition is the
demandez, v. ++ ambition, f. est, v.

only cause of his imprudence. -- She that you
seul, adj. cause, f. imprudence, f. que, pro.

hate is my best friend. -- I have seen your fa-
hassiez, v. amie, f. ai, v. vu, p. p.

ther, mother, brothers, and sisters. -- She, who
qui, pro.

dines with us, is my brother's wife. -- Her.
dine, v. avec, p. femme, f.

affection for me is false. -- I hope you will
affection, f. pour, p. faux, adj. espère, v.

come soon to see us. -- Such¹ as² seem³
viendrez, v. bientôt, adv. voir, v. qui, pro. paroissent, v.

to⁴ be happy⁵ are⁶ not⁷ always⁸ so⁹. --
être, v. heureux, adj. sont, v. toujours.

Your horses are better than theirs. -- Tell her my
cheval, m. Dites, v.

sister will be glad to see her. -- She has
fera, v. bien-aise, adj. de voir, v. a, v.

a pain in her teeth. -- (It is not) my hat, it
dent, f. Ce n'est pas

is her's. -- We ought to pray for them.
c'est, v. devons, v. prier, v. pour, p.

that persecute us. -- These candles are bet-
persecutent, v. chandelle, f. sont, v.

ter than those. -- This fan is mine, and not yours. --
non pas

Give me this, and take that. -- Tell me what
prenez, v. Dites, v.

vexes you.--I have seen the king's palace, and
fâche, v. *palais, m.*

that of the queen.

reine, f.

OF PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

These pronouns are called RELATIVE, because they have always a reference to some other noun or pronoun in the discourse, either expressed or implied. They are declined as follow.

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Nom.	<i>qui,</i>	who, which, that
Gen.	<i>de qui, or dont,</i>	of whom, whose, * of which,
Dat.	<i>à qui,</i>	to whom, to which.
Acc.	<i>que, qui,**</i>	whom, which, that.
Abl.	<i>de qui, dont,</i>	from whom, from which.

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Acc.	<i>quoi, que,</i>	what.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de quoi, or dont,</i>	of or from what.
Dat.	<i>à quoi,</i>	to what.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>lequel,</i>	<i>laquelle, which.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>duquel, or dont,</i>	<i>de laquelle, of or, &c.</i>
Dat.	<i>auquel,</i>	<i>à laquelle, to which.</i>

*WHOSE being used interrogatively must be rendered in French by *à qui*.

** *Qui* is never used in the accusative, but when it is governed by some of the prepositions, e. g. *avec qui*, with whom, *pour qui*, for whom; or when it signifies WHAT PERSON; e. g. *amenez qui vous voudrez*, bring whom you please; i. e. what person you please.

PLURAL.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	<i>lesquels,</i>	<i>lesquelles,</i>	which.
Gen. Abl.	<i>desquels, or dont,</i>	<i>desquelles,</i>	of or, &c.
Dat.	<i>auxquels,</i>	<i>auxquelles,</i>	to which.

The noun or pronoun, to which the pronoun relative has a reference, is called ANTECEDENT, with which it must agree in gender and number, e. g. *je connois un homme QUI doit aller voir le camp,* I know a man who is to go and see the camp. In this sentence, *qui* has a reference to *homme*, man, because I can say *lequel homme*, which man, &c.—*J'ai lu la lettre QUE vous m'avez envoyée,* I have read the letter (that) you sent me. In this last sentence, *que* has a reference to *lettre*, letter, because it may be said *laquelle lettre*, which letter, &c.—The relative, *que*, whom, which, or that, is sometimes elegantly understood in English, but it must always be expressed in French: e. g. *la dame QUE vous connoissez, est arrivée,* the lady you know is arrived; WHOM is understood in the English. When the words TO WHICH, TO WHAT, AT WHICH, AT WHAT, IN WHICH, IN WHAT, have a reference to inanimate things; and when they can be expressed by WHERE, WHERETO, WHEREAT, OF WHEREIN, they are to be rendered in French, by the adverb of place *ou*: e. g. *Je vous montrerai la maison ou il demeure,* I will shew you the house IN WHICH he lives, i. e. where he lives.

Quoi is never used in the nominative case. In the other cases, it is generally used in an indeterminate sense, and is never expressed but in speaking of inanimate things: e. g. *en QUOI se trompe-t-il?* in what is he mistaken?

When we speak of irrational beings or inanimate things, we make use of *lequel, laquelle*, &c. instead of *qui*: e. g. *le cheval AUQUEL vous donnez à boire,* the horse to which you give some drink.—We also use

use *lequel, laquelle*, &c. after a preposition: e. g. *la fenêtre sur laquelle vous vous appuyez*, the window upon which you lean. — And when who, whom, or which, refers to one or more objects on which the choice is to be formed: e. g. *apportez moi LEQUEL vous voudrez*, bring me which you please.

OF PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE.

These are called INTERROGATIVE because they are only used in asking questions, and have no antecedent. They are declined with the article indefinite.

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Nom. Ac. *qui*, who, whom.
Gen. Ab. *de qui*, of or from whom.
Dat. *à qui*, to whom.

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Nom. Ac. *quoi*, or *que*, what.*
Or, *qu'est ce qui*, *qu'est ce que*.
Gen. Ab. *de quoi*, of or from what.
Dat. *à quoi*, to what.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Feminine.

N. A. *quel* or *lequel*, *quelle* or *laquelle*, what, which.
G. A. *de quel*, &c. *de quelle*, &c. of or from, &c.
Dat. *à quel*, &c. *à quelle*, &c. to what, which.

PLURAL.

Masculine.

Feminine.

N. A. *quels* or *lesquels*, *quelles* or *lesquelles*, what, which.
G. A. *de quels*, &c. *de quelles*, &c. of or from, &c.
Dat. *à quels*, &c. *à quelles*, &c. to what, which.

*N. B. When WHAT, in English, signifies HOW MUCH, it must be expressed, in French, by *combien*.

Qui

Qui, as an interrogative pronoun, always refers to persons and never to things; and it may be expressed by *quelle personne*, what person: e. g. *QUI est là?* who is there? - *QUI cherchez vous?* whom do you seek.

Quoi and *que* have always a reference to things and never to persons, and may be expressed by *quelle chose*, what thing: e. g. *QUE voulez-vous?* or, *QU'EST CE QUE vous voulez?* what will you have? - *de QUOI parlez-vous?* what are you speaking of?

N. B. According to the French idiom, *quoi* can never be put before a verb, as its accusative; it is always *que*: e. g. *QUE dites vous?* or, *QU'EST-CE QUE vous dites?* what do you say?

Quel, quelle, are always joined to some substantive, with which they must agree in gender, number, and case: e. g. *QUEL livre traduisez-vous?* what book do you translate? - *QUELLE heure est-il?* what hour is it? But, to avoid repetition, *lequel, laquelle*, are elegantly used as substitutes for *quel* or *quelle*, and the substantives to which it is joined; and then *lequel* must always be followed by a genitive, either expressed or understood: e. g. *une de mes sœurs est mariée*, one of my sisters is married; - *LAQUELLE est-ce?* i. e. *laquelle de vos sœurs est-ce?* which is it? - *je parle d'un de vos amis*, I am speaking to one of your friends; - *DUQUEL parlez-vous?* i. e. *duquel de mes amis parlez-vous?* of which are you speaking?

OF PRONOUNS INDEFINITE.

<i>Aucun</i> , m. <i>aucune</i> ,* f.	none, any, not one.
<i>Autrui</i> , m. and f.	others.
<i>Chacun</i> , m. <i>chacune</i> , f.	each, every one, every body.
<i>Chaque</i> , m. and f.	every, each.
<i>L'un l'autre</i> ,	one-another.
<i>Les uns — les autres</i> ,	some, others, &c.

Or, some - some

LES UNS jouent aux cartes, LES AUTRES dansent,
some play at cards, others dance.

L'un

<i>L'un et l'autre,</i>	both.
<i>L'un ou l'autre,</i>	either.
<i>Ni l'un ni l'autre,*</i>	neither.
<i>nul, m. nulle,* f.</i>	none.
<i>On,†</i>	one.
<i>Pas un, m. pas une, f.*</i>	not one.
<i>Personne,*</i>	nobody, none, any one, no one, any body.
<i>Plusieurs, m. and f.</i>	many, several.
<i>Quelque, m. and f.</i>	some, whatever.
<i>Quelque chose, m.</i>	something.
<i>Quelque chose, -qui or que,†</i>	whatever.
<i>Quelque — que,†</i>	whatsoever.
<i>Quelqu'un, m. quelqu'une, f.</i>	some, some one, some body.
<i>Quiconque, m. and f.</i>	whosoever.
<i>Qui que ce soit, or fût ,</i>	whosoever.
	nobody in the world.
<i>Quoique ce soit, or fût ,</i>	whatsoever.
	nothing in the world.
<i>Tout ce qui or que,</i>	whatever.
<i>Tout le monde,</i>	every body.
<i>Tout, m. — que, § {</i>	as — as, for all, or although.
<i>Toute, f. — que, § {</i>	

The pronouns, that have this mark (*) affixed, require the negation, *ne*, only before the verb, except *personne*, when rendered by ANY BODY.

G

These

† This pronoun is frequently rendered in English by the following words, THEY, WE, PEOPLE, MEN; but the most elegant manner is, to put the French in the active voice though the English be in the passive: e. g. *on dit*, it is said. See the personal pronouns.

‡ With the following verb in the subjunctive mood.

|| These two pronouns, when englished by WHOSOEVER, WHATSOEVER, must be followed by *qui* or *que*, and do not require a negation before the verb; but in the latter sense they must be attended with a negation before the verb.

§ *Tout*, before the noun or pronoun, and *que* before the verb.

These pronouns are declined with the article indefinite; except *l'un l'autre*, and the two following, which are declined with the article definite, *le, la, &c.*

EXERCISES UPON THE THREE FOREGOING PRONOUNS.

The¹ master² who³ teaches⁵ us⁴ is⁶ very
maître, m. enseigne, v. est, v.
 learned.⁷—The lady of whom you speak (is not)
savant, adj. dame, f. parlez, v. n'est pas, v.
 handsome.—Miss D—, whom you love so much,
 aimez, v. tant, adv.
 is very ill. ---- The table, upon which you
malade, adj. table, f. sur, p.
 write, is broken.—Who⁸ told⁴ it³ to you²?—
écrit, v. cassé, p. p. a-dit, v. ++
 She (will not) hear of the misery to which
ne veut pas, v. entendre parler, v. misère, f.
 he is reduced.—What¹ are² you³ doing²? --- Shun
réduit, p. p. faites, v. Evitez, v.
 vice, and love what is good. --- Every one acts
vice, m. aimez, v. bon, adj. agit, v.
 for himself. --- Who was with you? --- It⁸
pour, p. étoit, v. avec, p. Ce
 was² a³ gentleman⁴ whose³ name¹⁰ I⁶ know⁵ 'not⁹.—
monieur, m. nom, m. fais, v. ne-pas.
 Men¹ generally³ hate² him¹ whom⁵ they⁶
Homme, m. généralement, adv. haïssent, v.
 fear⁷. --- (Here are) two pears, which will you
craignent, v. Voici, adv. poire, f. voulez, v.
 have

Have ? --- The man I sent you was honest. ---
ai envoyé, v. bonnête, adj.

Whose sword is this ? --- What crime is he
épée, f. crime, m.

guilty of ? --- What is he sorry for ? --- No.
coupable, adj. fâché, adj. de.

body speaks to you ? --- Whom do you seek ? ---
parle, v. ++ cherche, v.

Has somebody spoken to him of it ? ---
A-t-il, v. parlé, p.p. ++

Whoever speaks to you, do not answer. ---
++ ne-pas répondre, v.

Who was the first king of France ? --- They are
fut, v. roi, m. sont, v.

two sisters, which do you like best ? --- What
++ aimez, v. le mieux, adv.

ever you may say, they shall be punished. ---
disiez, v. seront, v. puni, p.p.

Some say she is married, others say not. --- I
disent, v. marié, p.p. que non, adv.

saw nobody in the world. --- At what do you
ai vu, v. ++

play ? --- That vexes me. --- We will give you
jouez, v. fâche, v. donnerai, v.

shortly what you have lent us. --- As amiable
dans peu, adv. avez, v. prêté, p.p. aimable, adj.

as she is, she does not please me. --- Every one
++ ne-pas plaît, v.

complains of you. --- I love neither of them. ---
se plaint, v. aime, v.

Both are married.--From¹ whom² do you³ know⁴
sont, v. *savez, v.*

it³?---(For all³) they⁴ are⁵ rich², they¹ give³
Tout que *riche, adj.* *donnent, v.*

²nothing⁴ to the poor¹.--- They¹ do² justice³
ne-rien, adv. *se rendent, v.*

to³ one⁴ another⁶.

Recapitulatory or promiscuous Exercises upon all the Pronouns.

I speak French.--- You speak English.---We⁴
parle, v. *parlez, v.*

do² not⁴ understand³ what⁵ they⁶ say³ to us⁶.---
ne-pas *comprendons, v.* *disent, v.*

She³ speaks³ to you², and⁴ robs⁶ you³ (at the
parle, v. *vole, v.* *en même*

same⁷ time)--- We¹ have⁴ not⁵ seen⁶ them³.---
temps, adv. *avons, v.* *vus, p. p.*

Your mother came (to see) me yesterday, and I
mère, f. *vint, v.* *voir, v.* *bien, adv.*

(will go) to see her (to-morrow).---They¹ are²
irai, v. *demain, adv.* *sont, v.*

happy³, but⁴ we³ are⁵ not² (so¹).---
heureux, adj. *mais, c.* *sommes, v.*

I (will lend) you the book she (lent) me. ---
prêterai, v. *a envoyé, v.*

Believe me, he is very ill. --- I shall be very glad
Croyez, v. *est, v.* *malade, adj.* *serai, v.* *aise, adj.*

to go there with you, for I have something
de aller, v. *avec, p.* *car, c.*

to

to tell him.—I love your sister, and I owe her
à dire, v. aime, v. dois, v.

respect.—Give me my hat and cloak. — I
respect, m. Donnez, v. chapeau, m. mantelet, m.

have dined with your father and mother.—They²
diné, p. p. père, m.

often⁴ procure³ me² that³ pleasure⁶.—They
souvent, adv. procurent, v. plaisir, m.

have sent you good apples.—Write to me,
ont, v. envoyé, p. p. Ecrivez, v. ++

do 'not⁴ write³ to her².— Carry some to your
++ Portez, v.

sister.—I will do what you please. — These books
sœur, f. ferai, v. plaira, v. livres, m.

are mine, and not yours.—Your exercise
sont, v. non pas, adv. thème, m.

is better than mine.—Do you² think² of³ me⁴?—
++ pensez, v. à

Yes, I do. — You do not know what vexes.
Oui, adv. pense, v. ++ savez, v.

me.—Whom ought we to worship? — God,
devons, v. ++ adoré, v. Dieu, m.

who is a father to them that love him, and a
le de aiment, v.

protector to those that fear him.—I believe
protecteur, m. craignent, v. crois, v.

your uncle is arrived. — His ability is not so
oncle, m. arrivé, p. p. habilité, f.

great as yours.—Who gave you that letter?—
grand, adj. a donné, v. lettre, f.

Your brother's servant. — What¹ does he² write³
domestique, m. ++ écrit, v.

to you²? — That his library is at our service. —
bibliothèque, f. à service, m.

He that wants virtue, wants (all things. —)
manque de, v. vertu, f. tout, m.

That lady pleases you, for¹ you² are⁴ always³
dame, f. plaît, v. car, c. toujours, adv.

speaking⁴ of her. — The beauty of the mind
parlez, v. beauté, f. esprit, m.

creates admiration; that of the soul gains
donne, v. âme, f. donne, v.

esteem; and that of the body, love. — It is she
estime, f. corps, m. amour, m. Ce

who told me that this house (is not) yours. —
a dit, v. maison, f. n'est pas, v.

I¹ do² not³ love⁴ her⁵ the⁷ less for⁴ it. — When
++ aime, v. moins, adv. Quand, c.

you read the history of the Roman emperors,
lirez, v. histoire, f. Romain, adj. empereur, m.

you will find one (of them) whose name was Nero. —
trouverez, v.

He² that² sold⁴ us³ this⁵ clock⁶, did⁹ not¹⁰
a vendra, v. horloge, m. a, v. ne-pas-

cheat¹¹ us¹. — What do you think of it? —
troupe, p. p. ++ pensez, v.

Whoever² cheats³ me², will⁴ repent⁶ (of¹)
troupe, v. se-repentira, v.

it. — Every body thinks we (shall have) peace. —
croit, v. aurons, v. paix, f.

We

We speak of what has happened to him.—My
pardons, v. est, v. arrivé, p. p. ++

house is like others, it has its beauties as well
maison, f. comme, adv. autre a, v. beauté, f.

as its inconveniencies.—She, who (was speaking) to
incommodité, f. parlott, v. ++

you, is not yet married.—Desire him to bring
encore, adv. marié, p. p. Prirez, v. de amener, v.

her here.—Is that the gown for which you.
ici, adv. Est, v. robe, f. pour, p.

gave five guineas?—To what (does he apply
avez donné, v. guinée, f. s'applique-t-il

himself?)—Give me either of them.—I will send
Donnez, v. ++ enverrai, v.

you some thither.—I cannot sell it
ne peux pas, v. vendre, v.

to you for so small a sum.—I prefer the beauty
pour, p. somme, f. préfère, v.

of the mind to that of the body.—She says she
dit, v.

hates that man; many think she loves him.
hait, v. croient, v. aime, v.

I was near your sister when that happened
étois, v. auprès de, p. quand, c. arriva, v.

to her.—As covetous as he is, he gave me one
avare, adj. a donné, v.

guinea.—Whatever has happened to you, I am
guinée, f. soit, v. arrivé, p. p. ++ suis, v.

sorry for it.—Which do you prefer?—I prefer
sûreté, adj. ++ préférez, v.

this

this to that.—Both are very good.—He believes
croit, v.

nothing of what you told him.—You
ne rien avez dit, v.

blame him who does not deserve it.—To whom
blamez, v. ++ mérite, v.

did you speak?—I spoke to nobody, for I
avez, v. parlé, p. r. ai parlé, v. car, c.

saw neither of them.
ai vu, v. ++

S E C T. IV.

OF VERBS, AND THEIR DIFFERENT SORTS.

Verbs are usually divided into seven sorts, viz.

1. *Les verbes auxiliaires,* auxiliary.
2. *Les verbes actifs,* active.
3. *Les verbes passifs,* passive.
4. *Les verbes neutres,* neuter.
5. *Les verbes réfléchis,* reflective.
6. *Les verbes personnels,* personal.
7. *Les verbes impersonnels,* impersonal.

Some of them are REGULAR, that is to say, they follow the general rule of the conjugation to which they belong; others do not, and are called IRREGULAR.

THE AUXILIARY VERBS are, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be. These two auxiliaries are used to conjugate all the compound tenses of the other verbs.

THE ACTIVE VERBS. In this class, the action passes from the subject to the object; e. g. *le maître punit*.

punit les écoliers paresseux, the master punishes the lazy scholars.

In the PASSIVE VERBS, the action is received or suffered by the subject : e. g. *les écoliers paresseux seront punis*, lazy scholars shall be punished.

In the NEUTER VERBS, the action is intransitive, that is, it remains in the agent : e. g. *Je dors*, I sleep ; -- *nous étudions*, we study.

In the REFLECTED VERBS, the action returns upon the agent that produces it : e. g. *il se repent*, he repents himself ; -- *elle se loue*, she praises herself. These verbs have always *se* before their infinitive, and are conjugated with a double pronoun.

THE PERSONAL VERBS are those which are conjugated with three persons in the singular and plural, throughout all their tenses.

THE IMPERSONAL VERBS have but the third person of the singular number.

N. B. There is a kind of verbs which may be distinguished by the name of REDUPLICATIVE, always expressing a repetition of the action : e. g. *recommencer*, to begin again ; -- *refaire*, to do again, &c. In these verbs, the English word AGAIN is to be rendered in French by the syllable *re* prefixed to the radix of the verb, and not by *encore*.

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS.

To conjugate verbs is to give them different inflexions or terminations, according to their moods, tenses, and numbers.

I. MOODS.

There are four moods in the verbs, viz.

1. *L'infinitif*, the infinitive.
2. *L'indicatif*, the indicative.
3. *L'impératif*, the imperative.
4. *Le subjonctif* or *conjonctif*, the subjunctive, or conjunctive.

THE

THE INFINITIVE MOOD expresses an indefinite action of the verb, without specifying time, number, or person : e. g. *parler*, to speak ; - *chantant*, singing, &c. |

THE INDICATIVE simply and directly indicates some action of the verb, either present, past, or to come : e. g. *je parle*, I speak ; - *je parlai*, I spoke ; - *je parlerai*, I will speak, &c. |

THE IMPERATIVE is used to command, pray, intreat, or forbid : e. g. *travaillons*, let us work ; - *fais-moi cette grace*, do me that favour, &c. |

THE SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE is used to denote indirectly what is said of the subject ; it always expresses some doubt or wish, without marking the time of its existence, and must be preceded by another verb on which it depends, or by a conjunction by which it is governed, and without which it cannot make a complete sense : e. g. *je souhaite qu'il réussisse*, I wish he may succeed ; - *pourvu que vous me promettiez*, &c. provided you promise me, &c. |

II. TENSES.

A mood is composed of TENSES. There are five tenses in the INFINITIVE MOOD, viz. three simple, and two compound.

In the simple tenses, the verb is expressed in one word : e. g. *aimer*, to love ; - *je parle*, I speak.

The compound tenses are conjugated with some one of the simple tenses of the auxiliary verbs, *avoir*, to have, or *être*, to be : e. g. *avoir parlé*, to have spoken ; - *étant aimé*, being loved. They are,

S I M P L E.

<i>Le présent,</i>	the present.
<i>Le participe actif,</i>	the participle active.
<i>Le participe passif,</i>	the participle passive.

COM.

C O M P O U N D.

<i>Le préterit,</i>	the preterite.
<i>Le participe passé,</i>	the participle past.

There are ten tenses in the INDICATIVE MOOD, viz. five simple, and five compound. They are

S I M P L E.

<i>Le présent,</i>	the present.
<i>L'imperfait,</i>	the imperfect.
<i>Le préterit défini,</i>	the preterite definite.
<i>Le futur,</i>	the future. [sent.]
<i>Le conditionnel présent,</i>	the conditional pre-

C O M P O U N D.

<i>Le préterit indéfini,</i>	the preterite indefinite
<i>Le préterit antérieur défini,</i>	the preterite anterior definite.
<i>Le plusque parfait,</i>	the preterpluperfect.
<i>Le futur passé,</i>	the future past.
<i>Le conditionnel passé,</i>	the conditional past.

The indicative has three other tenses, formed by the three following compound tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have, joined to a PARTICIPLE passive, which are not inserted in the preceding tenses. They are, *j'ai eu*, I have had; - *j'avois eu*, I had had; - *j'aurois* or *j'eusse eu*, I could, should, would, or might, have had. As they are seldom used, it was not necessary to give them a place among the verbs; the proper use of them can only be understood by practice.

THE IMPERATIVE mood admits no tense but the present, and has no first person singular: e. g. *allez en paix et souvenez vous des pauvres*, go in peace, and remember the poor, &c.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE mood has four tenses; two simple, and two compound.

S I M P L E.

<i>Le présent,</i>	the present.
<i>L'imparfait,</i>	the imperfect.

C O M P O U N D.

<i>Le présent,</i>	the preterite.
<i>Le plusque parfait,</i>	the preterpluperfect.

III. NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

A tense is composed of numbers, i. e. the singular and the plural.

That there are three persons has already been observed under the personal pronouns; we have only now to remark, that some of these persons are always joined to the verbs.

There are four conjugations in the French language. Each is distinguished by the termination of the verb in the infinitive mood.

The first makes	<i>er</i> , as <i>DONNER</i> , to give.
The second	<i>ir</i> , as <i>PUNIR</i> , to punish.
The third	<i>oir</i> , as <i>RECEVOIR</i> , to receive.
The fourth	<i>re</i> , as <i>RENDRE</i> , to render.

N. B. It is necessary that the learner should be well acquainted with the manner of conjugating the two following verbs, because of the frequency of their occurrence, in forming the compound tenses of all other verbs.

CONJUGATION of the AUXILIARY verb, *avoir*,
to have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Præterite
<i>Avoir</i> , to have.	<i>Avoir eu</i> , to have had.
Participle active.	Participle past.
<i>Ayant</i> , having.	<i>Ayant eu</i> , having had.
Participle passive.	
<i>Eu</i> , had.	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.	Plural.
<i>J'ai</i> , I have.	<i>Nous avons</i> , we have.
<i>Tu as</i> , thou hast.	<i>Vous avez</i> , you or ye have.
<i>Il a</i> , he has.	<i>Ils ont</i> , they have.
<i>Elle a</i> , she has.	<i>Elles ont</i> , they have.

Imperfect. Sing.	Plural.
<i>J'avois</i> , I had.	<i>Nous avions</i> , we had.
<i>Tu avois</i> , thou hadst.	<i>Vous aviez</i> , you had.
<i>Il avoit</i> , he had.	<i>Ils avoient</i> , they had.

Pret. defin. Sing.	Plural.
<i>J'eus</i> , I had.	<i>Nous eûmes</i> , we had.
<i>Tu eus</i> , thou hadst.	<i>Vos eûtes</i> , you had.
<i>Il eut</i> , he had.	<i>Ils eurent</i> , they had.

Future. Singular.
<i>J'aurai</i> , I shall or will have.
<i>Tu auras</i> , thou wilt have.
<i>Il aura</i> , he will have.

Plural.
<i>Nous aurons</i> , we will have.
<i>Vous aurez</i> , you will have.
<i>Ils auront</i> , they will have.

Conditional present. Singular.
<i>J'aurais</i> , I should, could, would, or might, have.
<i>Tu aurais</i> , thou shouldst have.
<i>Il aurait</i> , he should have.

H

Plural.

Plural.

Nous aurions, we should have.*Vous auriez*, you should have.*Ils auroient*, they should have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive,
eu, had, to the preceding: e. g.

Pret. indef.

J'ai eu, I have had, &c.

Pret. ant. def.

J'eus eu, &c. I had had, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

J'avois eu, &c. I had had, &c.

Future past.

J'aurais eu, &c. I will or shall have had, &c.

Cond. past.

J'aurais eu, &c. I would, should, could, or might,
have had, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Aie, have thou.*Qu'il ait*, let him have.*Qu'elle ait*, let her have.

Plural.

Ayons, let us have.*Ayez*, have ye or you.*Qu'ils or elles aient*, let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que j'aie, that I may have.*tu aies*, thou mayst have.*il ait*, he may have.

Plural.

Que nous ayons, that we may have.*vous ayez*, you may have.*ils aient*, they may have.

Imper.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que j'eusse, that I might have.
tu eusses, thou might'st have.
il eût, he might have.

Plural.

Que nous eussions, that we might have.
vous eussiez, you might have.
ils eussent, they might have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive,
eu, had, to the two preceding: e. g.

Preterite.

Que j'aie eu, &c. that I may have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse eu, &c. that I might have had.

The learner ought to conjugate the preceding verb with a negation: e. g. *je n'ai PAS*, I have not; *nous n'avons PAS*, we have not; always placing *NE* before the verb, and *PAS* after it.

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb, *être*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Etre, to be.

Participle active.

Etant, being.

Participle passive.

Êté, been.

Preterite.

Avoir été to have been.

Participle past.

Ayant été, having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je suis, I am,
Tu es, thou art,
Il est, he is.

Plural.

Nous sommes, we are.
Vous êtes, you are.
Ils sont, they are.

Imperfect. Sing.

J'étois, I was.
Tu étois, thou wast.
Il étoit, he was.

Plural.

Nous étions, we were.
Vous étiez, you were.
Ils étoient, they were.

Pret. defin. Sing.

Je fus, I was,
Tu fus, thou wast.
Il fut, he was.

Plural.

Nous fûmes, we were.
Vous fûtes, you were.
Ils furent, they were.

Future. Singular.

Je serai, I shall or will be.
Tu seras, thou wilt be.
Il sera, he will be.

Plural.

Nous serons, we will be.
Vous serez, you will be.
Ils seront, they will be.

Conditional present. Singular.

Je serois, I would, could, should, or might, be.
Tu serois, thou would'st be.
Il seroit, he would be.

Plural.

Nous serions, we would be.
Vous seriez, you would be.
Ils seroient, they would be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive, of this verb, *été*, been, to the simple tenses of the indicative mood of the verb *avoir*: e. g.

Pret.

Pret. indef.

J'ai été, &c. I have been, &c.

Pret. anterior definite.

J'eus été, &c. I had been, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

J'avois été, &c. I had been, &c.

Future past.

J'aurai été, &c. I shall or will have been, &c.

Conditional past.

J'aurais été, &c. I should, could, would, or might, have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Sois, be thou.

Qu'il soit, let him be.

Plural.

Soyons, let us be.

Soyez, be ye.

Qu'ils soient, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je sois, that I may be.

tu sois, thou may'st be.

il soit, he may be.

Plural.

Que nous soyons, that we may be.

vous soyez, you may be,

ils soient, they may be.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je fusse, that I might be.

tu fusses, thou might'st be.

il fût, he might be.

H 3

Plural.

Plural.

Que nous fussions, that we might be.
vous fussiez, you might be.
ils fussent, they might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle past of this verb, *été*, been, to the two simple tenses of the subjunctive mood of the verb *avoir* : e. g.

Preterite.

Que j'aie été, &c. that I may have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse été, &c. that I might have been, &c.

This verb, as well as the preceding, is to be conjugated with the negation : e. g. *je ne suis pas*, I am not ; *-nous ne sommes pas*, we are not.

EXERCISES UPON THE TWO AUXILIARY VERBS.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

Every verb must agree with its nominative case in PERSON and NUMBER ; but after collective nouns, such as *amas*, *foule*, *infinité*, *nombre*, *la plupart*, *partie*, &c. followed by a genitive, the verb must agree with that genitive in number : e. g. *la plupart de ses amis l'ont abandonné*, most of his friends have forsaken him.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I have a book. — I am happy. — He has a
livre, m. *heureux, adj.*

hat,

hat, which is too big. — We have no.
chapeau, m. trop, adv. grand, adj.

money. — We are not ambitious. — You have a.
argent, m. ambitieux, adj.

sword. — You are very proud. — Those
épée, f. orgueilleux, adj.

girls have modesty ; they are virtuous.

filie, f. modeste, t. vertueux, adj.

IMP. I had a friend. — I was grateful. — My sister
ami, m. reconnaissant, adj.

had no work, she was lazy. — We had a
ouvrage, m. paresseux, adj. ++

holyday, we were very glad of it. — You had
congé, m. aise, adj.

company, but you were not ready. — Your bro-
compagnie, f. mais, c. prêt, adj.

thers had learning, they were loved by every body.
savoir, m. aimé, p. p. de

PRET. (As soon as) I had a fine horse, I was
Dès que, c. beau, adj. cheval, m.

merry. — My cousin had a little garden,
de bonne humeur. cousin, m. petit, adj. jardin, m.

he was ingenious. — As soon as we had bread, we
adroit, adj. pain, m.

were satisfied. — You had fine weather, you were
rassasié, p. p. temps, m.

pleased. — Your friends had beautiful flowers, they
content, adj. beau, adj. fleur, f.

were very careful of them.
soigneux, adj.

FUT. I shall have discretion ; I shall be prudent. —

Miss White shall have a bird that will be very
oiseau, m.

tame. — We shall have no books ; we shall not
apprivoisé, adj.

be

be learned. — You shall have pens and paper;
savant, adj. plume, f. papier, m.

you will be busy. — The English will have a good
occupé, adj.

admiral; they will be victorious.

Amiral, m. victorieux, adj.

COND. PRE. I could have a pretty dog. — I would
joli, adj. chien, m.

not be troublesome. — Mr. Thomas would have good
importun, adj.

wine; it would be a delicious thing. — We would have
vin, m. ce délicieux, adj. chose, f.

a dictionary; we would not be negligent. — You
diBionnaire, m.

should have good officers; you would be invincible.
officier, m. invincible, adj.

These ladies should have a better reception;
dame, f. meilleur, adj. accueil, m.

they would be thankful.
reconnoissant, adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Have patience and be indulgent. — Let her

have a gown; let her be happy. — Let us
robe, f.

have at least some gratitude; let us be
au moins, adv. reconnaissance, f.

diligent. — Let them have partridges; let them be
perdrix, f.

merry.
joyeux.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may have riches. — That I may be
richesses, f.

charitable.

charitable.---That he may have scholars.--That he
écolier, m.

may be attentive. --- That we may have a good
attentif, adj.

house. --- That we may be well lodged --- That
maison, f. bien, adv. logé, p. p.

you may have your money; that you may be paid.--
argent, m. payé, p. p.

That they may have apples; that they may be ripe.--
pomme, f. mûr, adj.

IMP. That I might have generosity.--That I might
générosité, f.

not be poor. --- That he might have no pleasure. ---
pauvre, adj. plaisir, m.

That he might be uneasy. --- That we might have
inquiet, adj.

our share. --- That we might not be deceived. ---
part, f. trompé, p. p.

That you might have a couple of fowls. --- That
poulet, m.

you might be pleased. --- That they might have no
content, adj.

pension. --- That they might not be rewarded.
récompensé, p. p.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON THE COMPOUND TENSES.

I have had (a great deal) of trouble; I have
bien, adv. peine, f.

not been rewarded. --- Your brother would have had
frère, m.

leave, if he had been diligent. --- If you had
permission, f.

married him, you would have had a tyrant
époux, p. p. tyran, m.

instead of a husband; you never could have been
au lieu, p. mari, m. ne jamais

happy.

happy.—If we had fought, we could not have
combattu, p.p.

been conquered.—Thomas has had two holydays,
vaincu, p.p. *congé, m.*

because he has been very active.—Your friend
parceque, c. *actif, adj.*

could have had this watch, he would not have
montre, f.

been cheated.—Your uncle and my brother have
trompé, p.p. *oncle, m.*

been wet.—You could have killed a hare, if
mouillé, p.p. *tue, p.p.* *lièvre, m.f, c.*

you had had a gun.
fusil, m.

After these exercises, the learner ought to conjugate the two foregoing verbs, throughout the several tenses of the indicative mood only, first, with an interrogation affirmative, and then with an interrogation negative : e. g.

S I N G U L A R.

Affirmatively.

Ai-je ? have I ? *Suis-je ?* am I ?

A-t-il ? has he ? *Est-il ?* is he ?

Mon frère a-t-il ? has my brother ?

Sa fille est-elle ? is her daughter ?

Negatively.

N'ai-je pas ? have I not ? *Ne suis-je pas ?* am I not ?

N'a-t-il pas ? has he not ? *N'est-il pas ?* is he not ?

Ma sœur n'a-t-elle pas ? has not my sister ?

Votre cousin n'est-il pas ? is not your cousin ?

P L U R A L.

Affirmatively.

Avons-nous ? have we ? *Sommes-nous ?* are we ?

Avez-vous ? have you ? *Etes-vous ?* are you ?

Ont-ils ? have they. *Sont-ils ?* are they ?

Vos frères ont-ils ? have your brothers ? &c.

Ses filles sont-elles ? have his daughters, &c.

Negatively.

Negatively.

N'avons-nous pas ? have we not ?

N'avez-vous pas ? have you not ?

N'ont-ils pas ? have they not ?

Ses enfans n'ont-ils pas ? have not his children ?

Ne sommes-nous pas ? are we not ?

N'êtes-vous pas ? are you not ?

Ne sont-ils pas ? are they not ?

Mes sœurs ne sont-elles pas ? are not my sisters, &c.

N.B. In the interrogations, it must be observed, that, when there is a noun, standing as nominative to the verb, the pronouns *il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles*, though not expressed in English, must be expressed in French immediately after the verb, according to the person and number; and, when the verb terminates with a vowel, a *t*- is to be added, in the third person singular, between the verb and the pronoun, the noun beginning the phrase: e. g. *Votre oncle a-t-il des enfans ?* has your uncle any children? i. e. your uncle, has he any children? The same rule must be observed in the conjugation of the other verbs; e. g. *Votre frère joue-t-il du violon ?* does your brother play on the fiddle? — *Sa sœur dinera-t-elle ici aujourd'hui ?* will her sister dine here to-day, &c. — But if the sentence begin with *que*, interrogative, or an ADVERB, the pronoun is not to be expressed, and the NOUN is to be put after the verb: e. g. *QUE fait votre sœur ?* what is your sister doing? — *COMMENT se porte votre frère ?* how does your brother do?

The learner will have no trouble in going through the other simple tenses of the indicative mood; and as for the compounds, it needs only to be remarked, that *eu, had, or été, been*, is to be added to the simple tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have: e. g.

Ai-je EU ? have I had ?

N'ai-je pas EU ? have I not had, &c.

Ai-je ETE ? have I been ?

N'ai-je pas ETE ? have I not been, &c.

PROMISCUOUS

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

Have I my books? — Am I not unhappy? —
malheureux, adj.
 Has he no money? — Is my sister arrived? — Has
arrivé, p.p.
 not your father a great deal of friendship for you. —
amitié, f.
 Have we not a garden? — Are we not very happy? —
jardin, m.
 Have you a good gun? — Are you dexterous? —
fusil, m. adroit, adj.
 Have not my brother and sister a beautiful coach? —
carrosse, m.
 Are not Paul and Thomas two pretty children? —
 Are your brothers arrived? — Have they spoken to
parlé, p.p.
 you? — Had you not a little dog? — Were not your
 paper and pens very good? — Are not the English
 ladies generally handsomer than the French? —
généralement, adv.
 Shall you have occasion for your dictionary? —
besoin, m. de
 Were you not in the room? — Shall we not have
chambre, f.
 leave? — Will they not be angry? — Could you not
permission, f. facé, adj.
 have had a better watch? — If France were a country
si, c. pays, m.
 as rich as England, would it not be the best
riche, adj. ce, pro.
 country in* the world? — Will you not be ashamed? —
honteux, adj.
 Has

* See the degrees of comparison.

Has not your friend had bad weather? — *Has*
malvais, adj. temps, m.

not our admiral better seamen than yours? —
matelot, m.

Has he been victorious? — Would not your hat be
victorieux, adj.

too big? — Is not your sister older than mine? —
grand, adj. agé, adj.

Shall not John have a holyday, if he be diligent? —
Jean

Has not your cousin more money than you? — Was
 not your wine very dear?

The learner will soon be convinced how necessary it is to know these two verbs perfectly well, because the compound tenses of all the others are formed with them. When he is well acquainted with their usage, he will only have to add the participle passive to any of their tenses: e. g.

J'ai aimé, I have loved, or, I did love.

Je n'ai pas chanté, I have not sung, or, I did not sing.

Ai-je parlé? have I spoken? or, did I speak?

N'ai-je pas étudié? have I not studied? or, did I not study?

Avez-vous dansé? have you danced? or, did you dance?

N'avez-vous pas écrit? have you not written? or, did you not write?

Je suis puni, I am punished.

Je ne suis pas attendu, I am not expected.

Suis-je aimé? am I loved?

Ne suis-je pas perdu? am I not undone?

Etes-vous marié? are you married?

N'êtes-vous pas convaincu? are you not convinced?

REMARK ON THE VERB *être*, to be.

In English, when this verb immediately precedes any noun, signifying OLD, HUNGRY, THIRSTY,
 1 GOLD,

COLD, HOT, or AFRAID, it should be rendered in French, by *avoir*, to have, and the adjective must be changed into its substantive: e. g. *quel AGE AVEZ-vous?* how OLD ARE you?—*J'AI sept ans*, I AM seven years old.--*AVEZ-vous FAIM?* ARE you HUNGRY? *non, mais J'AI SOIF*, no, but I AM THIRSTY, &c.

EXERCISES.

How old is your daughter?—She is seven years
Quel, pro. fille, f. an, m.
 old.—My son will be eleven years old (in the)
fil, m. au
 month of April.---I was very hungry when I
mois, m. Avril, m. quand, c.
 arrived. — Were you not very thirsty? — He is
sais arrivé, v.
 not afraid.--You will soon be warm.—Are you
peur, f. bientôt, adv. chaud, m.
 not cold?--How old are those two young children?—
froid, m. enfant, m.
 The one is three years old, and the other is not
 yet four.--Was not my sister more than ten
encore, adv.
 years old, when she died?
quand, adv. mourut, v.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *PARL-er*, to speak.
 Participle active. **ant*, speaking.
 Participle passive. *é, m. ée, f.* spoken.

COM-

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Avoir parlé*, to have spoken.Part. past. *Ayant parlé*, having spoken.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je *PARL-e*, I speak, or, I do speak, or, am speaking.†*Tu* *es*, thou speakest.*Il* *a*, he speaks.

Plural.

Nous **ons*, we speak.*Vous* *ez*, you speak.*Ils* *ent*, they speak.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je *PARL-*ois*, I did speak, or, I was speaking.*Tu* **ois*, thou didst speak.*Il* **oit*, he did speak.

Plural.

Nous *ions*, we did speak.*Vous* *iez*, you did speak.*Ils* **oient*, they did speak.

Preterite. Singular.

Je *PARL-*ai*, I spoke, or did speak.*Tu* **as*, thou spokest.*Il* **a*, he spoke.

† When in English a participle active is joined to any of the tenses of the auxiliary verb, *to be*, the auxiliary must be left out, in French, and the participle put in the same tense, &c. with the auxiliary that is suppressed: e. g. *je parle*, I am speaking; and not *je suis parlant*.

Plural.

Nous *PARL*-*âmes, we spoke.*Vous* *âtes, you spoke.*Ils* ièrent, they spoke.

Future. Singular.

Je *PARL* - *erai*, I shall, or, will speak.*Tu* *eras*, thou shalt speak.*Il* *era*, he shall speak.

Plural.

Nous *erons*, we shall speak.*Vous* *erez*, you shall speak.*Ils* *eront*, they shall speak.

Conditional present. Singular.

Je *PARL* - *erois*, I should, would, could, or, might, speak.*Tu* *erois*, thou should'st speak.*Il* *eroit*, he should speak.

Plural.

Nous *erions*, we should speak.*Vous* *eriez*, you should speak.*Ils* *eroient*, they should speak. /

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai parlé*, I have spoken.Pret. anterior definit. *J'eus parlé*, I had spoken.Preterpluperfect. *J'avois parlé*, I had spoken.Future past. *J'aurai parlé*, I shall, or, will have, spoken.Conditional past. *J'aurais parlé*, I should, would, could, have spoken.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

PARL - *e*, speak thou.*Qu'il* *e*, let him speak.

Plural.

Plural.

*PARL-**ous, let us speak.

ez, speak ye.

Qu'ils

ent, let them speak.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je *PARL-*e, that I may speak.

tu es, thou may'st speak.

il e, he may speak.

Plural.

nous ions, that we may speak.

vous iez, you may speak.

ils ent, they may speak.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je *PARL-**asse, that I might speak.

tu *asses, thou might'st speak.

il *ât, he might speak.

Plural.

nous *assions, that we might speak.

vous *assiez, you might speak.

ils *assent, they might speak.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite.

Que j'aie parlé, that I may have spoken.Preterpluperfect. *Que j'eusse parlé*, that I might have spoken.

* Verbs of this conjugation, whose radix terminates in G or C, immediately succeeded by A or O, require, for the softening of their sounds, that an H be added to the G, and a cerilla to the C. Little stars are placed, where these alterations are required.

There are but three irregular verbs in this conjugation, viz. *aller*, to go; *envoyer*, to send; and *puer*, to stink.

Aller, being very irregular, will be seen among the irregular verbs.

Envoyer is only irregular in the future and conditional present; as, instead of saying, *j'envoyerais*, I will send, &c.—*j'envoyerois*, I would send, &c. according to the conjugation; we say,

Future.

Singular.

Plural.

J'envverrai, I will send.

Nous envverrons.

Tu envverras.

Vous envverrez.

Il envverra.

Ils envverront.

Conditional present.

Singular.

Plural.

J'envverrois, I would send.

Nous envverrions.

Tu envverrois.

Vous envverriez.

Il envverroit.

Ils envverroient.

Puer is only irregular in the three persons of the present tense of the indicative mood; as, *je pus*, *tu pus*, *il put*, instead of, *je pue*, &c. This verb is seldom used, for we say, *sentir mauvais*, instead of *puer*.

The learner, having conjugated a verb AFFIRMATIVELY and NEGATIVELY, ought to conjugate two others, with an INTERROGATION AFFIRMATIVE and NEGATIVE, in the indicative mood only, and so on through the other conjugations, before he makes the exercises: e. g.

Affirmatively..

Manges-tu? dost thou eat?

Mange-t-il? does he eat?

Parlons-nous? do we speak? &c.

Nega.

Negatively.

Ne parlé-je pas ? do not I speak ? [sing ?]
Ma sœur ne chante-t-elle pas ? does not my sister

N. B. In many verbs, the common usage does not admit an interrogation in the first person singular, present, of the indicative mood.—Instead of saying, *mangé-je*, do I eat ?—*punis je*, do I punish, &c. we say, *EST-CE QUE je mange*,—*EST-CE QUE je punis*, &c. Some verbs, ending in *e* mute, in the first person singular, present, of the indicative mood, change the *e* mute into an *é*, with an acute accent, and *je* after it ; as it is seen by *parlé-je*.

It has before been observed, that the compound tenses are easily formed, by adding the participle passive of the verb to any of the tenses of the auxiliaries, *avoir*, to have ; or, *être*, to be ; as they have been conjugated, either affirmatively, negatively, or interrogatively : e. g.

Affirmatively.

J'ai dansé, I have danced, or, I did dance.

Negatively.

Je n'ai pas parlé, I have not spoken, or, I did not speak.

Interrogatively, affirmatively.

Avez-vous chanté ? have you sung ? or, did you sing ?

Interrogatively, negatively.

N'a-t-il pas mangé ? has he not eaten ? or, did he not eat ?

EXER-

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I play sometimes at † cards,
jou-er, v. quelquefois, adv. carte, f.
 but I never gain. — How much does
mais, c. ne jamais, adv. gagn-er, v. Combien, adv. ††
 your brother give for his board? — We do not
donn-er, v. pension, f. ††
 command; we pray. — You always borrow:
command-er, v. pri-er, v. toujours, adv. emprunt-er, v.
 you never lend. — You are always speaking,
prêt-er, v.
 when I write. — Why do you not grant
quand, adv. écris, v. Pourquoi, adv. †† accord-er, v.
 him that favour? — What do they ask you?
grace, f. demand-er, v.

IMPERF. I was desiring them to sing a
pri-er, v. de chant-er, v.
 song. — She was not speaking to you. — Were we
chanson, f.
 not joking? — Were you not playing on † the
badin-er, v. jou-er, v.
 flute, when I came? — They were eating fish.
vins, v. mang-er, v. poisson, m.

PRET. I spoke to them (a long while.) — Did
long temps, adv.
 not the king forgive them? — We wept for
roi, m. pardonn-er, v. pleur-er, v. de
 joy, when we found her. — Why did you not
joie, f. trou-er, v.
 play on Friday last? — They fastened the
†† vendredi, m. dernier, adj. li-er, v.
 man to a tree, and killed him.
arbre, m. tu-er, v.

FUT.

FUT. I will buy several things, -- Will
achet-er, v. plusieurs chose, f.
 not your father send you to school this winter? --
envoyer, v. école, f. hiver, m.
 What shall we give him? -- Will you not amuse
amus-er, v.
 the children? -- They will empty the bottle, if
enfant, m. vid-er, v. bouteille, f.
 you do not take it away.
emport-er, v.

COND. PRÉS. I would lend them money, if
 they were not so idle. ---- Would not your mother
pareilleux, adj.
 despise such a conduct? -- Why should we send
mépris-er, v. tel, adj. conduite, f.
 them there? -- I am sure you would marry her
sûr, adj. épous-er, v.
 if she were rich. --- Would they not pay us, if
riche, adj. pay-er, v.
 if they had money?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bridle my horse, and bring him to me, --
Brid-er, v. cheval, m. amen-er, v.
 Give a chair to that lady. --- Let her not
chaîse, f. dame, f.
 (come up), for I am engaged. --- Let us play on +
mont-er, v. engagé, p.p.
 the fiddle. --- Do not neglect your affairs. -- Let
violon, m. neglig-er, v. affaire, f.
 them hunt.
chass-er, v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may help you.--Though † he
aid-er, v. Quoique, c.
 should not approve of my plan.--Provided †
approuv-er, v. †† plan, m. Pourvuque, c.
 we avoid their company. --- That you may
évit-er, v. compagnie, f.
 try that gun.--That they may not command.--
éprouv-er, v. fusil, m.

IMPERF. That I might change my opinion.--
chang-er, v. opinion, f.
 That he might eat an apple.--That we might
 not fall into their hands. --- That you might
tomb-er, v. dans, p. main, f.
 encourage the industrious.--That they might
encourag-er, v. industrieux, adj.
 exercise their talents.
exerc-er, v. talent, m.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE COM-
POUND TENSES.

I have forgotten to bring your penknife.-
oubli-er, v. de apporter, v. canif, m.
 He has not yet spoken to us.--Has she played
encore, adv. ††
 upon † the harpsichord? --- Have we not gained
clavessin, m. gagn-er, v.
 our cause?--Why have you not yet begun your
commenc-er, v.
 exercise?--You had not brought the mustard.--
théms, m. apport-er, v. moutarde, f.
 You

You would have judged more favourably of
jug-er, v. favorablem, m, adv.

him. -- Stay here till † we have dined:
Rest-er, v. ici, adv. jusqu'à ce que, c. din-er, v.

Could we not have assisted that family? --
aid-er, v. famille, f.

They have broken their windows, because they
cass-er, v. fenêtre, f. parceque, c.

had not illuminated, as it had been ordered.
illumin-er, v. comme, adv. ordonn-er, v.

I shall have dined soon. -- We would have
bien-ôt, adv.

Sent them to prison, if they had resisted. --
envoy-er, v. en prison, f. résist-er, v.

That we may have denied the fact. -- Had you not
ni-er, v. fait, m.

imitated their manners. -- They had not executed
imit-er, v. manière, f. exécut-er, v.

his commands. -- Had I not lit the fire? --
commandement, m. allum-er, v. feu, m.

They would have played at † (nine-pins), if I had
quille, f.

not hindered them. -- We might have accepted of
*empêch-er, v. accept-er, v. ***

his offers.

offre, f.

† See the Observation upon the verb *jouer*, to play,
 after the definite article.

† Conjunctions which require the following verb to be
 put in the subjunctive mood.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *PUN-ir*, to punish.

Participle active. *issant*, punishing.

Participle passive. *i, m. ie, f.* punished.

COMPOUND

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Avoir puni*, to have punished.Part. past. *Ayant puni*, having punished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je PUN-is, I punish, I do punish, or, I am punishing. [ing.]*Tu is.**Il it.*

Plural.

Nous issions, we punish, &c.*Vous issiez.**Ils issent.*

Imperfect. Singular.

Je PUN-issois, I did punish, or, I was punishing.*Tu issois.**Il issoit.*

Plural.

Nous issions, we did punish, &c.*Vous issiez.**Ils issaient.*

Preterite. Singular.

Je PUN-is, I punished or did punish.*Tu is.**Il it.*

Plural.

Nous imes, we punished, &c.*Vous ites.**Ils irent.*

Future. Singular.

Je PUN-irai, I shall or will punish.*Tu iras.**Il ira.*

Plural.

Nous irons, we shall or will punish.*Vous irez.**Ils iront.*

Cond.

Conditional Present. Singular.

Je PUN-*irois*, I should, would, could, punish.

Tu *irois*.

Il *iroit*.

Plural.

Nous *irions*, we should, &c. punish.

Vous *iriez*.

Ils *iroient*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai puni*, I have punished.

Pret. ant. def. *J'eus puni*, I had punished.

Preterpluperf. *J'avois puni*, I had punished.

Future past. *J'aurai puni*, I shall, &c. have punished.

Cond. past. *J'aurais puni*, I should, &c. have punished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

PUN-*is*, punish thou.

Qu'il *isse*, let him punish.

Plural.

issons, let us punish.

issez, punish ye.

Qu'ils *issent*, let them punish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je PUN-*isse*, that I may punish.

tu *isses*.

il *isse*.

Plural.

nous *issions*, that we may punish.

vous *issiez*.

ils *issent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je PUN-*isse*, that I might punish.

tu *isses*.

il *ît*.

K

Plural.

Plural.

Nous PUN-issions, that we might punish.

Vous issiez.

Ils issent.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Que j'aie puni*, that I may have punished.

Preterpluperf. *Que j'eusse puni*, that I might have punished.

The irregular verbs of this conjugation are,

<i>Acquerir</i> , to acquire.	<i>Ouvrir</i> , to open.
<i>Affailir</i> , to assault.	<i>Partir</i> , to set out.
<i>Bouillir</i> , to boil.	<i>Se repentir</i> , to repent.
<i>Courir</i> , to run.	<i>Sentir</i> , to smell.
<i>Cueillir</i> , to gather.	<i>Servir</i> , to serve.
<i>Dormir</i> , to sleep.	<i>Sortir</i> , to go out.
<i>Faillir</i> , to fail.	<i>Souffrir</i> , to suffer.
<i>Fuir</i> , to fly, to avoid.	<i>Tenir</i> , to hold.
<i>Mentir</i> , to lie.	<i>Venir</i> , to come.
<i>Mourir</i> , to die.	<i>Vêtir</i> , to clothe.
<i>Offrir</i> , to offer.	And their derivatives.

Vide the irregular verbs at the end of the book.

EXERCISES UPON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I always finish my work before
toujours, adv. fin-ir, v. ouvrage, m. avant, p.
 the others.—Your friend does not succeed in his
ami, m. teuss-ir, v. dans, p.
 undertaking.—Do we not furnish arms against
entreprise, f. four-ir, v. arme, f. contre, p.
 ourselves? — Why do you hate him?—They
 ++ *ha-ir, v.*

cure the diseases of the body, and not those
guér-ir, v. maladie, f. corps, m.
of the mind.
esprit, m.

IMPERF. I was building my house when you
bât-ir, v. maison, f. quand, adv.
demolished yours.—Was he not enjoying a good
démol-ir, v. jou-ir de v.
estate?—You did not act kindly towards
bien, m. ag-ir, v. bonnêtement, adv. envers, p.
him.—On what were you reflecting?—The mountains
Sur, p. réfléch-ir, v. montagne, f.
were resounding with their cries.

retent-ir, v. de cri, m.
PRET. I warranted them very good.—Did your
garant-ir, v.
master accomplish his promise?—We invaded
maître, m. accompl-ir, v. promesse, f. envah-ir, v.
the house, and seized the guilty.—Why did
sais-ir, v. coupable, adj.
you not applaud that pretty actress?—Did not
applaud-ir, v. joli, adj. actrice, f.
the soldiers obey the commands of their
soldat, m. obé-ir, v. d. commandement, m.
general?

FUT. When shall I banish all these
bann-ir, v. tout, adj.
thoughts from my mind?—This plant will soon
pensée, f. plante, f.
blossom, if you water it often.—We shall
fleur-ir, v. arroser, v. souvent, adv.
warn your relations of it.—Will you not
avert-ir, v. parent, m.
establish an academy?—Her children will bless
établ-ir, v. académie, f. bén-ir, v.
her for it.

COND. PRES. I would chuse this cloth, if
chois-ir, v. drap, m.
 I were in your place.--Should he not blush if he
roug-ir, v.
 acted so?--We would not punish them, if they
pun-ir, v.
 were diligent.--Would you not act with less
avec, p. moins, adv.
 severity?--They could furnish us with arms and
sevérité, f.
 troops if we wanted any.
troupe, f. avoir besoin.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do not fill the glasses.—Let him enjoy the
rempl-ir, v. verre, m.
 fruit of his labours.--Let us reflect on what we
travail, m.
 have to do.—Let them define the question.
à faire, v. défin-ir

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may not perish.—I wish
pér-ir, v. souhaiter, v.
 (that) he may succeed. — That we may not
 (bear hardships.)—That you may not hate us.—
pât-ir.
 Provided they do not (grow tall.)
grand-ir, v.

IMPERF. That I might refresh my memory.
rafraich-ir, v. mémoire, f.
 That she might not roast the meat.— That we
rôt-ir, v.
 might (become younger).—That you might punish.
rajeun-ir, v.

the

the idle.—That they might not (grow old.)

vieill-ir, v.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have filled my cellar with good wine.—Has
rempl-ir, v. cave, f. de
 he not (leaped over) the ditch?—We had finished
franch-ir, v. fossé, m.
 our work.—They would have seized him.—We
 should have perished without any assistance.—When
sans, p. secours, m.
 shall I have built my house?—I have (very much)
beaucoup, adv.
 weakened his courage. — Though they have
affaibl-ir, v. Quoique, c.
 adorned their gardens to dazzle the vulgar,
embell-ir, v. jardin, m. pour éblou-ir, v.
 they have not succeeded, because they have dis-
parceque, c. dés-
 obeyed their father and mother.
obé-ir, v. a.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *REC-evoir*, to receive.
 Part. active. *evant*, receiving.
 Part. passive. *u, m. ue, f. ** received.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Avoir reçu*, to have received.
 Part. past. *Ayant reçu*, having received.

* Verbs of this conjugation, whose radix terminates in c, require, for the softening of their sound, that a cilla be added (ç,) whenever it is followed by o or u.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je REC-ois, I receive, I do receive, or I am re-ceiving.
Tu ois.
Il oit.

Plural.

Nous eions, we receive, &c.
Vous evez.
Ils oient.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je REC-evois, I did receive, or, was receiving.
Tu evois.
Il evoit.

Plural.

Nous evions, we did receive, &c.
Vous eviez.
Ils evaient.

Preterite. Singular.

Je REC-us, I received, or, did receive.
Tu us.
Il ut.

Plural.

Nous âmes, we received, &c.
Vous âtes.
Ils urent.

Future. Singular.

Je REC-evrai, I shall or will receive.
Tu evras.
Il evra.

Plural.

Nous evrons, we shall or will receive.
Vous evrez.
Ils evront.

Cond. Present. Singular.

Je REC-evrais, I should, would, or, could, receive.
Tu evrais.
Il evrait.

Plural;

Plural.

Nous REC-eurions, we should, &c. receive.

Vous euries.

Ils eussent.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai reçu, I have received.*

Pret. ant. def. *J'eus reçu, I had received.*

Preterpluperf. *J'avois reçu, I had received.*

Future past. *J'aurai reçu, I shall, &c. have re-*

Cond. past. *J'aurois reçu, I should, &c. have [received.]*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

REC-ois, receive thou.

Qu'il oive, let him receive.

Plural.

evons, let us receive.

avez, receive ye.

Qu'ils oivent, let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je REC-oive, that I may receive.

tu oives.

il oive.

Plural.

nous levions, that we may receive.

vous eviez.

ils oissent.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je REC-usse, that I might receive.

tu usses.

ilût.

Plural.

nous ussions, that we might receive.

vous ussiez.

ils ussent.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Que j'aie reçu*, that I may have received.
 Preterplup. *Que j'eusse reçu*, that I might have received

VERBS IRREGULAR, OF THIS CONJUGATION.

<i>Affoir</i> , to sit down.	<i>Pouvoir</i> , to be able.
<i>Déchoir</i> , to decay.	<i>Savoir</i> , to know.
<i>Falloir</i> , (verb impersonal) to be needful.	<i>Valoir</i> , to be worth.
<i>Mouvoir</i> , to move.	<i>Voir</i> , to see.
<i>Pleuvor</i> , (v. imp.) to rain.	<i>Vouloir</i> , to be willing.

And their derivatives.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

As there are but few verbs of this conjugation, it is not necessary to be very particular in the following exercises.

I entertain great hopes from his conduct. —
conc-evoir, v. *espérance*, f. *conduite*, f.

A commander ought to be intrepid (in the) midst of dangers. -- Do you not perceive a mountain beyond that tree? — We ought to shun vice. —
d-evoir, v. *au milieu*, m. *apperc-evoir*, v.

derriere, p. *arbre*, m. *éviter*, v.

They are § to be punished. -- We perceived a

ship that was in distress. — I shall entertain a
vaisseau, m. *détresse*, f.

bad opinion of you, if you do not avoid her
mauvais, adj. *éviter*, v.

company -- You owe me four guineas. -- We
compagnie, f. *d-evoir*, v.

were

§ The verb *davoir*, in French, (and not *lire*,) is to be used, when the verb TO BE precedes another verb in the infinitive mood, denoting a futurity in the action; e. g. *je dois aller au Parc*, I AM to go to the Park.

were to go *aller, v.* to the play. -- You will receive all *comédie, f.*

my letters during my absence. -- Are you not to *lettre, f. pendant, p.*

come with us? -- He would immediately perceive *venir, v. avec, p. sur le champ, adv.*

the danger, if he knew the consequences of it. -- *savoit, v. conséquence, f.*

Receive this small present as a token *petit, adj. présent, m. comme, adv. marque, f.*

of my friendship. -- Speak French, that I may *amitié, f. Parler, v.*

understand what you say. -- He wrote to us by *conc-evoir, v. dites, v. écrit, v. par, p.*

the first post, that we might receive his *ordinaire, m.*

orders (in proper time.) *ordre, m. à temps, adv.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have not yet received his answer. -- We *encore, adv. réponse, f.*

should have owed him a hundred livres. -- He has *livre, f.*

entertained the hope of living here all his *vivre, v. ici, adv. tout, adj.*

life. -- They might not have perceived that tower. *vue, f. tour, f.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. / *VEND-re*, to sell.

Part. active. *ant*, selling.

Part. passive. *u, m. ue, f.* sold.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je VEND-*s*, I sell, I do sell, or, I am selling.*Tu* *s*.*Il*

Plural.

Nous *ons*, we sell, &c.*Vous* *ez*.*Ils* *ent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je VEND-*ois*, I did sell, or was selling.*Tu* *ois*.*Il* *oit*.

Plural.

Nous *ions*, we did sell, &c.*Vous* *iez*.*Ils* *oient*.

Preterite. Singular.

Je VEND-*i*, I sold, or, did sell.*Tu* *i*.*Il* *it*.

Plural.

Nous *îmes*, we sold, &c.*Vous* *îtes*.*Ils* *irent*.

Future. Singular.

Je VEND-*rai*, I shall or will sell.*Tu* *ras*.*Il* *ra*.

Plural.

Nous *rons*, we shall or will sell.*Vous* *rez*.*Ils* *ront*.

Conditional present. Singular.

Je VEND-*rois*, I should, would, or could, sell.*Tu* *rois*.*Il* *roit*.

Plural.

Plural.

Nous VEND-rions, we should, &c. sell.*Vous* *riez.**Ils* *roient.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai vendu*, I have sold.Pret. ant. def. *J'eus vendu*, I had sold.Preterpluperf. *J'avois vendu*, I had sold.Future past. *J'aurai vendu*, I shall, &c. have sold.Cond. past. *J'aurois vendu*, I should, &c. have
[sold.]

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

VEND-s, sell thou.*Qu'il* *e*, let him sell.

Plural.

ons, let us sell.*ez*, sell ye.*Qu'ils* *ent*, let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je VEND-e, that I may sell.*tu* *es.**il* *e.*

Plural.

nous *ions.**vous* *iez.**ils* *ent.*

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je VEND-isse, that I might sell.*tu* *isses.**il* *it,*

Plural.

nous *issions.**vous* *issiez.**ils* *issent.*

COMPOUND

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Que j'aie vendu*, that I may have sold.
 Preterpluperf. *Que j'eusse vendu*, that I might have sold

VERBS IRREGULAR, OF THIS CONJUGATION.

<i>Absoudre</i> , to absolve.	<i>Faire</i> , to make, to do.
<i>Battre</i> , to beat.	<i>Frïre</i> , to fry.
<i>Boire</i> , to drink.	<i>Lire</i> , to read.
<i>Circconcire</i> , to circumcise.	<i>Mettre</i> , to put.
<i>Conclure</i> , to conclude.	<i>Moudre</i> , to grind.
<i>Conduire</i> , to conduct.	<i>Naitre</i> , to be born.
And all the verbs ending in <i>uire</i> .	<i>Paitre</i> , to graze, to feed.
<i>Confire</i> , to preserve.	<i>Plaire</i> , to please.
<i>Connoître</i> , to know.	<i>Prendre</i> , to take.
And all those ending in <i>oitre</i> .	<i>Rire</i> , to laugh.
<i>Coudre</i> , to sew.	<i>Suffire</i> , to suffice, to be sufficient.
<i>Craindre</i> , to fear	<i>Suivre</i> , to follow.
And all those ending in <i>indre</i> .	<i>Se taire</i> , to hold one's tongue.
<i>Croire</i> , to believe.	<i>Traire</i> , to milk.
<i>Dire</i> , to tell, to say.	<i>Vaincre</i> , to conquer.
<i>Ecrire</i> , to write.	<i>Vivre</i> , to live.
	And their derivatives.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I do not mean to wrong him. --
*prétendre, v. ** faire tort, v. lui, pro.*
 Is your mother coming down? — We expect our
descend-re, v. attend-re, v.
 friend, Mr. A——. -- Do not you forbid her
descend-re, v.
 to go there? -- They sell bad fruit.
de aller, v. vendre, v. mauvais, adj.

IMP.

IMP. Did I not interrupt him several times,
interromp-re, v. fois, f.
 whilst he was answering them? -- She was
pendant que, c. répond-re, v.
 bursting into tears when you arrived. -- Were we
fond-re, v. en, p. larme, f. arriver, v.
 not losing our time? -- You were not spreading
perd-re, v. temps, m. étend-re, v.
 your nets. -- Did they corrupt our manners? --
flét, m. corromp-re, v. mœurs, f.

PRET. (As soon as) I had received my money,
Dès que, c.
 I returned them what they had lent me. -- Did he
préter, v.
 not hear you? -- We (waited for) them a
entend-re, v. attend-re, v.
 month. -- (For how much) did you sell it to them?
mois, m. Combien, adv.
 They did spill all the wine.
répand-re, v.

FUT. I shall shear my flock (in the)
tond-re, v. troupeau, m. au
 month of May. -- If you do not take care,
Mai, m. prenez, v. garde, f.
 the dog will bite you. -- Shall we not lose, if
mord-re, v.
 we play? -- You will melt it, if you put it
fond-re, v. mettez, v.
 into the fire. -- They¹ shall² not³ hear³ of⁶
dans, p. entend-re parler, v.
 me? (any⁴ more.)
plus, adv.

COND. PRE. Should I not do him the justice
rend-re, v.
 he deserves? -- Should he interrupt you? -- We
mériter, v.
 would defend them, if we could. -- Why would
défend-re, v. pourrions, v.
 you

you not answer, if I were speaking to you? --
répond-re, v.

Your hens would (lay eggs) every day, if they
poule, f. pond-re, v.
 were not so fat.

gras, adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Give¹ God³ thanks². -- Let her not come
Rend-re, v. Dieu, m. grace, f.

down. -- Let us (give up) our accounts faithfully. --
rend-re, v. compte, m. fidèlement, adv.

Do not lose my book. -- Let them hear the voice
voix, f.
 of the Lord.

Seigneur, m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. and IMP. Speak loud, that I may hear
haut, adv.

what you say. -- She plays upon the harpsichord,
dites, v. clavier, m.

though you forbid her to do it. -- He wrote
quoique, c. défend-re, v. de faire, v. écrivit, v.

to us, that we might not expect him.
attend-re, v.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have lost my book; did you find it? --
perd-re, v. trouver, v.

She has broken her fan. -- Have you not inter-
romp-re, v. éventail, m.

rupted me? -- I had not then answered his letter. --
alors, adv. répond-re, v. à

If they (had gone) there, would they not have
étoient allés, v.

lost their time? -- He says he would have sold us
dit

very good wine. -- Had you not forbidden her to
de

speak? That they might have waited for us.

Recapitulatory

Recapitulatory Exercises on the regular Verbs of the four Conjugations.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I love attentive scholars, but I
attentif, adj. écolier, m. mais, c.
 punish severely laziness and lying. — Your
sévèrement, adv. mensonge, m.
 brother does not receive this news with plea-
nouvelle, f.

sure.—Do we not expect your mother to-day?—
attendre, v.

We hope (that) you will succeed in your
espérer, v. réussir, v.

undertaking.—Why do you not fulfil
Pourquoi adv. accomplir, v.

your promise.—They perceive the danger, and
promesse, f. apercevoir, v.

they do not endeavour to shun it.
sâcher, v. de éviter, v.

IMPERF. I was speaking of your aunt, when
sainte, f.

you (came in) and was doing her the justice she
entrer, v. rendre, v.

deserves. — Mr. N. did not act towards your
mériter, v.

son with much tenderness. — Mr. P. and I were
filz, m. tendresse, f.

answering (to) your letters, when you arrived.---
arriver, v.

You undoubtedly entertained great hopes from his
sans doute, adv. concevoir, v.

last voyage. — They were spending their
dernier, adj. dépenser, v.

money in trifles, instead of buying
en, p. bagatelle, f. au lieu de, c. acheter, v.

books.

FRET. I built this house in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.---Your father yesterday received agreeable news. — She burst into tears,

after your cousin was gone. — We sent him a
après que, c. *parti, p.p.*
 great deal of money unknown to your mother.—

à l'inſçu, p. de

Why did you not finish your work sooner? —

(As soon as) they perceived us, they (ran away.)
Dès que, c. *priront la fuite.*

FUT. I will (give up) my accompts (at the)
au

beginning of next week.--- Her friend,
prochain, adj. semaine, f.

Mrs. R. will dine with her next Wednesday.—We will not warn your friend of it. — You will
avertir, v.

soon entertain a better opinion of him.—Will
bientôt, adv.

not your sisters come down soon?
descendre, v.

COND. PRES. I would lay two guineas your
gager, v.

uncle is not yet arrived.--If my father were rich, he would rebuild his country house. — Should we not
Devoir

expres our gratitude towards those who do
exprimer, v. *reconnoissance, f.* *font, v.*

us good?--If you would, you could render great
bien, m. *vouliez, v.* *rendre, v.*

services to your country.--I am certain (that) they
pays, m.

would

would reward you, if you deserved it.

récompenser, v.

mériter, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Discharge with equity the duties of your office.—

Remplir, v.

équité, f.

devoir, m.

charge, f.

Let him receive the punishment due to his

punition, f. dû, p. p.

crime. — Let us give God thanks for the

de

good news we received yesterday. — Imitate the great

actions of your ancestors. — Let them enjoy the

jouir, v. de

fruit of their labour.

travaux, pl. m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Write to me by the first post,

Ecrivez, c.

ordinaire, m.

that I may receive your letter before my

afinque, c.

avant, p.

departure from London. — Though he hears

départ, m.

Quoique, c.

entendre, v.

what you say, yet he does not understand you. —

dites, v.

comprendre, v.

She is never pleased, though we obey

ne jamais, adv. content, adj.

her in (every thing.) — I will tell it to you,

en, p.

tout.

dirai, v.

provided you do not speak of it to your sister. —

pourvuque, c.

He will pay them, provided they wait a little

attendre, v.

longer.

plus long tems, adv.

him four dozen of handkerchiefs at an exorbitant
mauchoir, m. à

price, but they have warranted them fine and well
prix, m. garantir, v.

worked.—We thought you would have brought
travailler, v. crayons, v. amener, v.

your brother with you.—Have we not been obliged

to (wait for) Miss A?—If you had trusted them
de attendre, v. confier, v.

with your goods, they would have stolen the greatest
 ++

part of them.—It is for that reason my father
partie, f. C., pro.

has not (thought fit) to send them to you.—
juger, v. à propos

Mr. D--- had represented to him all the danger of

it.—Mrs. F--- has gained her cause, but she has
gagner, v.

lost all her wealth.—Had I not finished my
perdre, v. bien, m.

work, when she came in?—You should have re-
ouvrage, m. entrer, v.

ceived your money (a month ago) if the mail had
il y a un mois malle, f.

not been robbed.—Mrs. P—told me, she would
voler, v.

have paid you some time ago, if she had sold her
 goods.

CONJUGATION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Verbs passive are very easily conjugated; it requires only that the participle passive, of the verb which is to be conjugated, be joined to the auxiliary verb, *être*, to be, through all its moods, tenses, num-

numbers, and persons. It is to be observed, that (in *French*) the participle passive varies according to the gender and number of the noun or pronoun, which stands as the nominative to the verb / e. g.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	M.	F.
<i>être</i>	<i>AIM-é,</i>	<i>ée,</i> to be loved.
<i>être</i>	<i>PUN-i,</i>	<i>ie,</i> to be punished.
<i>étant</i>	<i>AIM-é,</i>	<i>ée,</i> being loved.
<i>étant</i>	<i>PUN-i,</i>	<i>ie,</i> being punished.
<i>avoir été</i>	<i>AIM-é,</i>	<i>ée,</i> to have been loved.
<i>avoir été</i>	<i>PUN-i,</i>	<i>ie,</i> to have been punished.
<i>ayant été</i>	<i>AIM-é,</i>	<i>ée,</i> having been loved.
<i>ayant été</i>	<i>PUN-i,</i>	<i>ie,</i> having been punished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	M.	F.
<i>Je suis</i>		<i>AIM-é,</i>	<i>ée,</i> &c. I am loved.
<i>Je suis</i>		<i>PUN-i,</i>	<i>ie,</i> &c. I am punished.
	Plural.		
<i>Nous sommes</i>		<i>AIM-es,</i>	<i>ées,</i> &c. we are loved.
<i>Nous sommes</i>		<i>PUN-is,</i>	<i>ies,</i> &c. we are punished.

The other simple tenses of the passive verb, as well as the compounds, are conjugated after the same manner.

OF NEUTER VERBS.

These verbs, like all others, are distinguished by their terminations, and conjugated in the same manner.

The following have their compound tenses formed by the auxiliary verb, *être*, to be.

Aller, to go.

Arriver, to arrive.

Décéder, to die.

Entrer, to enter, to come in, to get in.

* *Monter*.

- * *Monter*, to come up, to go up.
 * *Remonter*, to go up again.
Retourner, to return, to go back.
Tomber, to fall down.
Retomber, to fall again.
Accourir, to run to.
Partir, to set out, to depart.
Repartir, to go back again.
 * *Sortir*, to go out.
Ressortir, to go out again.
Venir, to come.
Convenir, to agree.
Devenir, to become.
Disconvenir, to disagree.
Parvenir, to attain to.
Provenir, to proceed, to come from.
Revenir, to return.
Survenir, to befall, to happen unexpectedly.
 * *Descendre*, to come, or go down.

When the verbs marked (*) govern a noun or pronoun in the accusative case, their compounds must be conjugated with the verb *avoir*, to have.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

A reflected verb is no other than the active one, conjugated with a double pronoun before each person, one of which is the subject, and the other the

object, of the verb; as for example. *Je m'habille*,
 sub. ver. obj.

I dress myself: but it frequently happens, that, in English, the second pronoun is not expressed: e. g. *je me souviens*, I remember. The conjugation of the following verb may serve as a model for all the rest; only observing, that the compound tenses of all the reflected verbs, though conjugated, in English, with the verb TO HAVE, must be conjugated, in French, with the verb *ETRE*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *se promener*, to walk.
 Part. act. *se promenant*, walking.
 M. Sing. F.
 Part. pass. *promené*, *ée*, walked.
 Plural.
 Part. pass. *promenés*, *ées*, walked.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *s'être promené*, to have walked.
 Part. past. *s'étant promené*, having walked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.
Je ME promene, I walk, or do walk, or am walking.
Tu TE promenes.
Il SE promene.

Plural.

Nous NOUS promenons, we walk, &c.
Vous VOUS promenez.
Ils SE promènent.

Imperfect. Singular.

[walking.]

Je ME promenois, I did walk, or walked, or was
Tu TE promenois.
Il SE promenoit.

Plural.

Nous NOUS promenions, we did walk, &c.
Vous VOUS promeniez.
Ils SE promenoient.

Preterite. Singular.

Je ME promenai, I did walk, or walked.
Tu TE promenâs.
Il SE promena.

Plural.

Nous NOUS promenâmes, we did walk, &c.
Vous VOUS promenâtes.
Ils SE promenèrent.

Future.

Future. Singular.

Je ME *promènerai*, I shall, or will walk.*Tu* TE *promèneras*.*Il* SE *promènera*.

Plural.

Nous NOUS *promènerons*, we shall or will walk.*Vous* VOUS *promènerez*.*Ils* SE *promèneront*.

Cond. Present. Singular.

Je ME *promènerois*, I would, should, or could, walk.*Tu* TE *promènerois*.*Il* SE *promèneroit*.

Plural.

Nous NOUS *promènerions*, we would, &c. walk.*Vous* VOUS *promèneriez*.*Ils* SE *promèneraient*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

M. F.

Pret. indefin. *Je* ME *suis* *promen-é*, *ée*, I have walked.Pret. ant. def. *Je* ME *fus* *promen-é*, *ée*, I had walked.Preterpluperf. *Je* M' *étois* *promen-é*, *ée*, I had walked.Future past. *Je* ME *serai* *promen-é*, *ée*, I shall or will have walked.Cond. past. *Je* ME *serois* *promen-é*, *ée*, I should &c. have walked.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

promène TOI (*) walk thou.*Qu'il* SE *promène*, let him walk.

(*) When the verb is conjugated with a NEGATION, these three pronouns are put before the verb: e. g. *ne* VOUS *promenez pas*, do not walk; and TOI is changed into TE: e. g. *ne* TE *promène pas*.

Plural.

Plural.

promenons NOUS, (*) let us walk.*promenez* VOUS, (*) walk ye.*Qu'ils se promènent*, let them walk.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je ME *promène*, that I may walk.*tu* TE *promènes*.*il* SE *promène*.

Plural.

nous NOUS *promenions*, that we may walk.*vous* VOUS *promeniez*.*ils* SE *promènent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je ME *promenasse*, that I might walk.*tu* TE *promenasses*.*il* SE *promenât*.

Plural.

nous NOUS *promenassions*, that we might walk.*vous* VOUS *promenassiez*.*ils* SE *promenassent*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

M. F.

Preterite. *Que je* ME *sois promen-é, ée*, that
I may have walked.Preterpluperf. *Que je* ME *fusse promen-é ée*, that
I might have walked.

The learner may here be again reminded, that it is necessary to conjugate this verb with a negation and interrogation; e. g.

Je ne ME *promène pas*, I do not walk.*Vous promenez-vous ?* do you walk ?*Ne se promène-t-il pas ?* does he not walk ? &c.

EXER

EXERCISES UPON THE REFLECTED VERBS.

N.B. Verbs marked * are irregular ; see the irregular verbs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I rise (early) every morning.-
se lever, v. de bonne heure, adv. matin, m.

Does he remember to have seen me? --- My
se souvenir, v. de vu, p.p.*

sister is not well, she applies herself too much
sœur, f. † s'appliquer, v. trop

to study. - We rejoice at the good news he has
étude, f. se rejouir, v. de nouvelle, f.

brought us. - How do you do this morning? -
apporté, p.p. se porter, v.

Do you not repent of what you have done
se repentir, v. de fait, p.p.*

to her? - I believe your brothers are not well,
*croire, v.**

for I have not seen them this week.

car, c. vu, p.p. semaine, f.

IMPERF. I was walking in the park when
se promener, v. parc, m. quand, c.

I met him. --- Was he not warming him-
rencontrer, v. se chauffer, v.

self when you (came in.) --- We did not meddle
entrer se mêler, v.

with your affairs. --- You were boasting too much
de affaire, f. se vanter, v. trop, adv.

† When we mean to express the state of a person's health, instead of the verb *être*, we must use the reflected one *se porter*, e. g. *Ma sœur ne se porte pas bien*, my sister is not well.

of what you had done for him.---They did not
fait, p.p.

imagine that we should see them.

s'imaginer, v. *voir, v.**

PRET. I inquired after you yesterday. --- Did
s'informer, v. de *hier, adv.*

not my son behave well in the last war?--
fil, m. se comporter, v. *dernier, adj. guerre, f.*

We did not (get drunk.)--Did you not find your-
s'enivrer, v. *se trouver, v.*

selves obliged to go there?--- They did not
obligé, p.p. de aller, v.

stop one minute.

s'arrêter *minute, f.*

FUT. I will not complain of you, if you
*se plaindre, v.**

promise me to behave better.--Will your bird
*promettre, v.** *de* *micux, adv.* *oiseau, m.*

(grow tame?) -- Shall we submit ourselves to
s'apprivoiser, v. *se soumettre, v.**

his judgment? -- You will ruin yourselves, if
jugement, m. *se ruiner, v.*

you continue (gaming.) -- Will they not
continuer, v. *de jouer, v.*

perceive it (as soon as) they come into the
s'apercevoir, v. *dès que, c.* *entrer, v.*

room.

chambre, f.

COND. PRES. If I were in your place, I would
a

not vex myself.--Would she not (make her
se chagriner, v. *s'échapper, v.*

escape) ? -- We would embark (this day) if the
s'embarquer, v. aujourd'hui

weather (would permit.)--Why would you expose
temps *le* *permettoit, v.* *s'exposer, v.*

your-

yourself to their fury?--They would agree very
fureur, f. s'accorder, v.
 well, if they were not so proud.
bien, adv. orgueilleux, adj.

I M P E R A T I V E M O O D.

I give you leave to go out, but do
donner, v. permission, f. de sortir, v. mais, c.
 not overheat yourself. --Let him amuse himself
s'échauffer, v. s'amuser, v.
 a little in my garden.--Let us remember what
*un peu, adv. jardin, m. se souvenir de, v.**
 we are to do. -- Endeavour to please your
† faire, v. S'efforcer, v. de plaire, v. à
 master.--Let them fall asleep.
*maître, m. s'endormir, v.**

S U B J U N C T I V E M O O D.

PRES. I must apply myself to the French
Il faut que s'appliquer, v. François, adj.
 language.--I will hide it, for fear she should
langue, f. cacher, v. de peur que, c.
 perceive it. -- Provided we remember to
s'apercevoir, v. en, p. Pourvu que, c. de
 ask him how his mother does.---(In order
demander, v. comment, adv. se porter, v. Afin que, c.
 that) you may not boast (so much.) --- I have
se vanter, v. tant, adv.
 told them who you are, that they may
dit, p. p. afin que, c.
 behave better another time.
se comporter, v. fois, f.

IMPERF. That I might not ruin myself.--
se ruiner, v.

‡ See the reference § in the exercises upon the third
 conjugation, page 104.

That he might not meddle with my affairs. --
se mêler, v. de

That we might excuse ourselves. --- That you
s'excuser, v.

might not go away. --- That they might not
*s'en aller, v.**

repent too late.

se repentir, v. trop tard, adv.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have inquired after you and your sister. ---
s'informer, v. de

He says you have not been well, whilst you
dit, v. pendant que, c.

were in the country. --- Has not your cousin
à campagne, f. cousin, m.

laughed at me? -- Did we not get up at six
se moquer, v. de se lever, v. à

(o'clock?) --- They have perceived the trick,
heure, f. s'apercevoir, v. de tour, m.

but it was too late. --- Did you remember me? --
se ressouvenir, v. de

I had not applied myself enough. --- Had not
s'appliquer, v. assez, adv.

your sister imagined that they would have found
s'imaginer, v. se trouver, v.

themselves obliged to go to France? ---
obligé, p.p. de †

We had thought ourselves able to resist
se croire, v. capable, adj. de résister, v.*

them, but we have (been deceived.) --- Did you
mais, c. se tromper, v.

not hide yourselves in order to surprise
se cacher, v. de, c. surprendre, v.

† See the indefinite article.

them?

them?--When I (shall) have walked five or six
se promener, v.

minutes in the garden, I will rest myself.--
se reposer, v.

Our sailors would have behaved with more
matelot, m. se comporter, v. avec, p.

resolution.---Would you not have excused your-
resolution, f. s'excuser, v.

self? -- When they (shall) have repented of their

faults, I will forgive them.---If I had been in
faute, f. pardonner, v.

your place, I would not have meddled with their
place, f. de

affairs,--Your friends would not have complained
ami, m. se plaindre, v.

of you.

For the promiscuous exercises upon the irregular verbs, see the sheet at the end of the book, intitled
 IRREGULAR VERBS.

Where are you going?-- I am going (to my
Où, adv. aller, v. chez, p.

brother's.)--He says he would go with you, if he
dire, v.

had time.---I will go next year to France.--
temps, m. prochain, adj. année, f.

Do not go to see them.--We were going to Vaux-
 --

hall when we saw them.--Do you know Mr. A?--
voir, v. connoître, v.

Yes, we do know him very well.--He has acquired
acquérir, v.

a great name. -- Let us sit down upon the grass.--
nom, m. s'asseoir, v. sur, p. herbe, f.

The English would beat the Americans, if the
battre, v.

latter did not fight in their own
dernier, adj. combattre, v. propre, adj.

country. — Do not beat him. — I will drink³
pays, m. boire, v.

nothing² but⁴ water³. — If my father were here,
ne que ici, adv.

you would not drink (at all.) — Do not drink
du tout.

(so much.) — I would instruct him, if I had time. —
tant, adv. instruire, v.

Why would you hurt her? — She could run
nuire, v. à courir, v.

faster than you, if she would. — Let us run. —
vite, adv. vouloir, v.

Do not run so fast, you will be tired. — What
fatigué, p. p.

can I do? — He does not fear me. — You
pouvoir, v. craindre, v.

join what is useful to that which is agreeable. —
joindre, v. utile, adj.

They (are afraid) to be exposed to some dangers. —
craindre, v. de exposer, p. p.

I should pity you, if it were not your fault. —
plaindre, v. faute, f.

You did join dexterity to valour. — (Put out) the
adresse, v. valeur, f. Eteindre, v.

fire, and do not pretend to sleep. — She must³
feu, m. feindre, v. de dormir, v. il faut que

join³, to the love of study, the desire of surpassing
amour, m. désir, m. surpasser, v.

others. — I believe you. — Why do you not believe
croire, v.

me? — He knew that she would not believe you. —
savoir, v.

We would not believe him, though he should
quand, c.

tell:

tell the truth.--For whom do you gather those
dire, v. vérité, f. cueillir, v.

charming flowers?--Gather this rose, it smells.
charmant, adj. fleur, f. sentir, v.

charmingly.--I would gather it with all my heart,
bien bon, adv. de cœur, m.

but, &c.-- See that (apple tree,) it produces no
mais, c. Voir, v. pommier, m. produire, v.

fruit.--The first time you (come) to see me, I will
fois, f. (by the future)

introduce you to Mrs. D---. If I were in town, I
introduire, v. en, p. ville, f.

would tell them all that I know (about it).--
dire, v. tout, adj. savoir, v. en

Say nothing to her.--- I will tell it to you.
Dire, v. ne-rien, adv.

(to-morrow.)--If he think (as I do) he will
demain, adv. penser, v. comme, adv. moi

conclude very soon.--- I hope you will sleep
conclure, v. bientôt, adv. espérer, v. dormir, v.

well this night.--I will resolve it in two words,
nuît, f. résoudre, v. en, p. mot, m.

if you will.--- She could sleep better, if she were
vouloir.

in her bed.--- Mr. B. is writing the history of
dans, p. lit, m. écrire, v. histoire, f.

England.--We were writing while they slept.--
pendant que, c.

Would you not write to them, if you knew their
savoir, v.

direction?--What are you doing now?--- I am
adresser, f. faire, v. maintenant, adv.

making a cap for your sister,--- Do not do
faire, v. bonnet, m. faire, v.

that, I will do it myself.--I would do it with all my

heart, if I could.--Avoid bad company.---
pouvoir, v. Euir, v. mauvais, adj. compagnie, f.

She

She reads every day from three (o'clock) to
lire depuis, p. heure, f. jusqu'à, p.

five.---I will read that letter as soon as I am
dès que, c. serai, v.

dressed. --- He says he never lies. --- Do not you
habillé, p. p. dire, v. mentir, v.

permit them to do all that they will? --- I
permettre, v. de tout, adj. vouloir, v.

will sew it (to-morrow.) --- Put another
coudre, v. demain, adv. Mettre, v.

trimming to my gown. --- You would promise
garniture, f. robe, f. promettre, v.

enough, but I am sure you would not keep your
assez, adv. tenir, v.

word. ----Why will they not admit Mr. N. into
parole, f. admettre, v.

their society?--He will die with grief.--He died
société, f. mourir, v. de chagrin, m.

in Paris on the twenty-fourth of August, one
à ++ Août

thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. --- My
 [*]

brother was born on the 12th of September, 1775.--
naitre, v. ++

He suffers (very much.) --- We opened the door,
souffrir, v. beaucoup, adv. ouvrir, v. porte, f.

and went in.--When I see her, I will offer her
entrer, v. Quand, c. voir offrir, v.

my services.---Do not open my door.--She is a lady
Ce

that pleases every body.---The first time I saw
plaire à, v. fois, f. voir, v.

her, she pleased me.--(Hold your tongue) you do
Se taire, v.

not know what you say.---If you knew her, I
savoir, v. connoître, v.

am

[*] See the remark on the word THOUSAND in the
 ordinal numbers.

am certain she would please you. — I (am not able)
pouvoir

to do it. -- Can you lend me two or three
de faire, v. Pouvoir, v. prêter, v.

guineas? No, I cannot. -- If we go together
guinée, f. aller, v. ensemble

to my brother's, will you be able to follow us?
chez, p. ++ suivre, v.

Why do you not take some pears to carry
prendre, v. poire, f. pour porter, v.

to your brother? -- Every time I see him, I take
voir, v.

him for a foreigner. -- I did not understand what
étranger, m. comprendre, v.

you were telling me. -- Did you take the same
dire, v.

road as we? --- I shall learn my lesson
chemin, m. que apprendre, v. leçon, f.

to-morrow. -- You could learn better, if you would.
vouloir, v.

Leave me that book; do not take it again. -- Why
Laisser, v.

do you laugh (so much.) -- That lady is always
rire, v. tant, adv.

smiling. -- We laughed very much yesterday. --
sourire, v.

Speak to them, but (above all) do not laugh. --
++ surtout, adv. ++

Would you not laugh, if you were in my place. --
à

Do you know that Mr. A. is to marry Miss B.?
savoir, v. † épouser, v.

I knew it, but I was not willing to tell it to you. --
vouloir, v. dire, v. ++

When you know your lesson, come and repeat
 (by the future) *venir, v. ++ répéter, v.*

it

† See the note § in the exercises on the verbs of the third conjugation, page 104.

it to me. -- Shall I help you to a bit of
 ++ *servir, v.* ++ *morceau, m.*
 lamb? -- We would serve you with all our heart,
agneau, m. *servir, v.* *de*
 if we could. --- I follow them (step by step.) ---
pouvoir, v. *suivre, v.* *pas à pas, adv.*
 Why do you pursue me as you do? --
poursuivre, v. *comme, adv.* *faire, v.*
 You may get out; we will follow you. --
pouvoir, v. *partir, v.*
 Do not follow me. -- He holds the first rank in
tenir, v. *rang, m.*
 the town. -- If Mr. D. should come, tell him I am
venir, v.
 not at home. -- It did not belong to you to speak
au logis, m. *appartenir, v.* ++ *de*
 of it. -- I hope he will keep his word, and come
espérer, v. *tenir, v.* *parole, f.*
 this evening. -- Come on Friday. -- He would
soir, m. *Vendredi, m.*
 certainly have come, if he had had time. --
certainement, adv. §
 We could have come back yesterday, if it had not
 § *revenir, v.*
 rained: -- You live (after the French manner.) --
plu, p. p. *vivre, v.* *à la Française, adv.*
 She lived more than four years after. -- This cloth
de *an, m.* *drap, m.*
 is worth nothing. -- You will not live long,
valoir, v. *ne rien, adv.* *long temps, adv.*
 if you drink (so much.) -- Her best gown was not
tant, adv.
 worth two-pence. -- I see your brother and speak to
sou, m. *voir, v.*
 him every day. -- Do you not see the beauty of it? --
beauté, f.

We

§ See the neuter verbs, for the formation of their compounds.

We saw them yesterday.---You did not foresee
prévoir, v.
 what would happen to you.--I will see your mother
arriver, v. ++
 to-morrow.--Could they see so great an alteration
changement, m.
 without being vexed at it?
sans, p. fâché, p. p. en, pro.

OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These verbs are so called, because they always refer to inanimate things. They are conjugated by the third person singular only, and are always preceded by one of the following pronouns, *ce, il, or on*: e. g. *c'est*, it is; *il gèle*, it freezes; *on dit*, they say, or, it is said. These verbs, like others, whether regular or irregular, have their different tenses, and are conjugated in the same manner as the personal verbs from which they are derived. The learner having gone through the other conjugations, the verbs of this class may the more easily be dispensed with. It will only be necessary to select one that is not derived, and shew the manner of conjugating it, only premising, that the compound tenses are formed, like others, by joining the participle passive to one of the tenses of the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Pleuvoir*, to rain.
 Part. act. *Pleuvant*, raining.
 Part. pass. *Plu*, rained.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.
 Present. *Il pleut*, it rains, it does rain.

Nega-

Negatively.

Present. *Il ne pleut pas*, it does not rain.

Interrogatively.

Pleut-il, does it rain?*Ne pleut-il pas*, does it not rain?Imperfect. *Il pleuvait*, it rained, or it was raining.Preterite. *Il plut*, it rained.Future. *Il pleuvra*, it shall, or will rain.Cond. pres. *Il pleuvrait*, it would, should, &c. rain.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il pleuve*, that it may rain.Imperfect. *Qu'il plût*, that it might rain.

The following being of the first conjugation, I shall only give the third person, present tense, of the indicative mood; the learner may easily find out the rest.

Il bruine, it drizzles; from *bruiner*, to drizzle.*Il éclaire*, it lightens; *éclairer*, to lighten.*Il gèle*, it freezes; *geler*, to freeze.*Il grêle*, it hails; *grêler*, to hail.*Il importe*, it matters; *importer*.

it concerns;

Il nége, it snows; *néger*, to snow.*Il tonne*, it thunders; *tonner*, to thunder.

The verb *avoir*, to have, conjugated impersonally with *y*, the adverb of place.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Present. *Il y a*, there is.

Negatively.

Il n'y a pas, there is not.

Interrogatively.

Y a-t-il, is there?*N'y a-t-il pas*, is there not?

Imperfect.

Imperfect. *Il y avoit*, there was.
 Preterite. *Il y eut*, there was.
 Future. *Il y aura*, there shall or will be.
 Cond. pres. *Il y auroit*, there should, would, &c. be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il y ait*, that there may be.
 Imperfect. *Qu'il y eût*, that there might be.

This verb, *IL Y A*, *Y A-T-IL?* *IL Y AVOIT*, &c. is sometimes rendered in English by *IT IS*, *IS IT?* *IT WAS*, &c. then the English preposition, *SINCE*, is rendered in French by *QUE* and *NE*: e. g. *IL Y A long temps QUE je NE vous ai vu*, *IT IS* a long while *SINCE* I saw you: sometimes, *IT IS*, is understood, in English, and then the word *AGO* is expressed as its substitute: e. g. *j'étois en France IL Y A trois mois*, I was in France three months *AGO*.

The verb *être*, *TO BE*, becomes impersonal, when followed by an *ARTICLE*, or one of the pronouns *PERSONAL*, *POSSESSIVE*, or *DEMONSTRATIVE*, and is always conjugated with the pronoun demonstrative *ce*, whether speaking of persons or things: e. g. *C'est LA loi qui l'ordonne*, it is the law that prescribes it; *c'est MOI qui l'ai fait*, it is I who have done it. *c'est*, or *EUX qui l'ont fait*, it is *THEY* who have done it.
CE sont } done it.

From these two last instances, it appears, that *IT IS*, &c. followed by a noun or pronoun of the third person plural, may be rendered in French two ways. But, when *IT IS*, &c. is used in asking a question, it is always put in the singular, though the noun or pronoun be in the plural number: e. g. *EST ce eux qui l'ont fait?* is it they who have done it?

This verb, *être*, *to be*, becomes also impersonal, when used to denote the state of the weather, and must be rendered by the third persons singular of
 N the

the verb FAIRE, to make, or do: e. g. *il FAIT beau temps*, it is fine weather.

<i>Il fait</i>	}	<i>chaud</i> ,	}	it is	}	hot.
<i>Il ne fait pas</i>				it is not		
<i>Fait il</i>				is it		
<i>Ne fait il pas, &c.</i>				is it not, &c.		

See the verb FAIRE.

The following verb requires great attention, and some examples will be required for the learner.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Falloir*, to be needful, requisite, necessary.

Part. pass. *Fallu*, been needful, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Present. *Il faut que je FASSE*, I must do.

Negatively.

Il ne faut pas que vous FASSIEZ, you must not do.

Interrogatively.

Faut-il que je FASSE, must I do?

Ne faut-il pas que nous FASSIONS, must we not do?

Imperf. *Il falloit qu'il ECIRVÎT*, it was necessary, &c. for him to write.

Preterite. *Il fallut qu'il PARTÎT*, he was obliged to set out.

Future. *Il faudra qu'il VIENNE*, he must come, or, he shall be obliged to come.

Cond. pre. *Il faudroit que j'ALLASSE*, I should go, or, it would be necessary for me to go.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il faille*, that it may be necessary, &c.

Imperf. *Qu'il fallût*, that it might be necessary, &c.

As

As to the compound tenses of this verb, they are formed by adding its participle passive to the third person singular of any of the simple tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have: e. g. *il a fallu, il avoit fallu, &c.*

This verb, being used before the verb *TO HAVE*, followed immediately by a noun substantive, may be rendered without expressing the auxiliary verb; instead of which, insert one of the following pronouns, *ME, TE, LUI, NOUS, VOUS, or LEUR*, according to the number and person: e. g.

Il ME faut des livres, I must HAVE books, or, I want books.

Il LUI faut un chapeau, he or she must HAVE a hat, or, he or she wants a hat, &c.

But, if the verb, *TO HAVE*, be expressed, it must be rendered by the subjunctive mood: e. g.

Il faut que j'AVE des livres, I must HAVE books, &c.

This method however is not so elegant as the former.

From the above instances, it is easy to see, that, when the verb *FALLOIR* is used in the present or future tenses of the indicative mood, the following verb must be rendered by the present of the subjunctive: e. g.

Il faut que je FASSE, I must do, I shall be obliged to do, or, it will be necessary for me to do.

When *FALLOIR* is used in the imperfect, preterite, or conditional present, of the indicative, the verb following it must be rendered by the imperfect of the subjunctive: e. g.

Il falloit que je PARLASSE, I was obliged, or it was necessary for me, to speak.

Il faudroit que je VENDISSE, I should be obliged, or, it would be necessary for me, to sell.

The same observation is to be made on the verb VALOIR MIEUX, to be better, used impersonally, and the adjectives BON, DIFFICILE, IMPOSSIBLE, NECESSAIRE, A PROPOS, &c. joined to the verb *être*, used in the third person singular only.

EXERCISES UPON THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Does it rain?--No, Sir, it is fine weather.--Is it not very cold? --- Was it not you who told me
froid, m.
 (that) there was a man below, who asked
en bas, adv. demander, v.
 to speak to me?--No, Madam, it was not I. --If it
à
 did not freeze, I would go to see them. to-day.
voir, v. aujourd'hui, adv.
 Believe me, it is better for you to go there.
valoir mieux, v. †
 to-morrow, for it will snow soon. --- Was
demain, adv. car, c. bientôt, adv.
 there not formerly a (coffee-house) at the corner
autrefois, adv. café, m. coin, m.
 of this street?--If you go to Coxheath to-day,
rue, f. aujourd'hui, adv.
 you must come back to-morrow.---How long is it
revenir, v. Combien, adv.
 since you learned French? --- It¹ is² but³ two³
ne-que
 months⁶

† After the words BETTER, NECESSARY, NEEDFUL, EXPEDIENT, &c. joined to the verb TO BE, conjugated impersonally, the preposition FOR is to be rendered by *que*, with the following verb in the subjunctive mood, either present or imperfect, according to the tense of the preceding verb.

months⁶.---I would have written to you a month ago,
mois, m. *mois, m.*

if I had known your direction.---They say there
savoir, v. *adresse, f.* *On, pro.*

will not be so much danger in travelling as there
sant, adv. *danger, m.* *à voyager, v.* *que*

was before. --- Would it not be better for you to go
auparavant

and speak to them yourself, than to send your
envoyer, v.

servant? --- Shall I be obliged to carry them
domestique, m. & f. *falloir, v.* *mener, v.*

there? --- You must get up to-morrow morning
se lever, v.

at four o'clock. --- Do you think (that) it is hotter
croire, v.

in Italy than here? --- I shall want (or, I must
en, p. Italie, f.

have) paper, pens, and ink. --- If he behaved
se comporter, v.

himself well, there would not be a man (in the)
au

world that I should esteem more.---How long is it
monde, m.

since your brother went to France?---It may
est allé, v. *pouvoir, v.*

be four months.---It greatly concerns children
beaucoup, adv. *enfant, m.*

to avoid bad company. --- I was in England ten
de. éviter, v.

years ago. --- Was it not you, who wrote to
avez écrit, v.

Miss A?---No, it was Miss Rose's sister.---It does

not matter whether it is my servant or yours who

carries it.---You do not seem to be as lively as
paraître, v. *enjoué*

parler, v. you

you were three years ago. -- May I not shew you
montrer, v.
 my work?

S E C T. V.

O F P A R T I C I P L E S.

PARTICIPLES are either active or passive. The **PARTICIPLE ACTIVE**, in French, always ends in *ant*; e. g. *parlant*, *punissant*: and, in English, in *ing*; e. g. *speaking*, *punishing*, &c. It is always, in its own nature, indeclinable: e. g. *je vois des hommes et des femmes venant à nous*, I see men and women coming to us.

When the participle active is preceded by another verb, an article, or a preposition, it must be rendered, in French, by the verb in the infinitive mood: e. g. *la grace de Dieu nous empêche de pécher*, the grace of God keeps us from sinning: -- *faut-il que je parte sans le voir*? must I set out without seeing him? &c.

It is sometimes used as a substantive: e. g. *LA PAUVRETE' du corps est LA RICHESSE de l'âme*, the impoverishing of the body is the enriching of the soul.

N.B. There are some active participles which, by use, have been converted into substantives or adjectives; as *médisant*, slanderer; -- *ignorant*, ignorant, &c. which are declinable.

The **PARTICIPLE PASSIVE**, on the contrary, is declinable: 1st, When it is joined to the verb *être*, to be: and it agrees with the noun or pronoun in gender and number: e. g. *il est aimé*, he is loved; -- *elle est aimée*, she is loved; -- *nous sommes aimés* or *aimées*, we are loved, &c.

2dly,

2dly, When one of the following pronouns, *me, te, se, nous, vous, le, la, les*, the relative, *que*, or the interrogative pronoun, *quel*, precedes a participle passive joined to the verb *avoir*, then the participle passive must agree with the preceding pronoun in gender and number: e. g. *vous m'avez souvent prié or priée de*, &c. you often desired me to, &c. — *les lettres QUE j'ai reçues*, the letters I have received, &c. *Dû, pu, and voulu*, are excepted, as being always indeclinable.

The participle passive is always indeclinable in the following cases: 1st, When it is not preceded by one of the above pronouns.

2dly, When it is immediately followed by a verb in the infinitive mood or a participle past.

3dly, When it is followed by *que* or *qui*.

And, lastly, when the nominative follows the verb: e. g. *avez vous REÇU vos lettres?* have you received your letters? — *j'ai PERDU les livres que vous m'avez VU acheter*, I have lost the books which you saw me buying, &c.

If custom, in any case, has deviated from the preceding rules, it is sufficient to observe, that they have the sanction of the best authors.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES.

I have not yet received the goods which you
envoyer, v. vaisseau, m. marchandise, f.
 sent me by the ship Goodwill. — They
 are people truly fearing God and loving
gens, m. vraiment, adv. craindre, v.
 virtue. -- Where did you buy these gloves? --
Où, adv. acheter, v. gant, m.
 I have bought them in France. -- She met your fa-
en ici, adv.
 ther and sister (as she was) coming here. -- His
 brother

brother, remembering the injuries he had re-
se ressouvenir, v. des

ceived, refused to see him. -- I shall never forget
refuser, v. de voir, v. oublier, v.

the good actions which I have seen you do. -- Your
bon, adj.

mother, having given the necessary orders to my

sister, set out for London without speaking a word
partir, v. sans, p. dire, v. mot, m.

to me. -- Of all the letters which my brother has
 ++

received (to-day) there is not one (of them) for
aujourd'hui, adv.

me. -- I am very sorry (for the) trouble that affair
fâché, adj. de la peine, f.

has given to your aunt. -- He was hanged for ha-
tante, f. pendre, v.

ving robbed Mr. D. -- What books have you
voler, v.

lost? -- If you can come with me, I will
perdre, v. venir, v. avec, p.

show you the lady whom I have heard sing.
montrer, v. dame, f. entendre, v.

What stuff have you chosen? -- Have you alrea-
choix, v. de-

dy read the books I saw you buying? -- Not
ja, adv. lire, v. Pas, adv.

yet; for I have sent them to my sister, who is
envoyer, v.

in the country. -- I should despise a man who is
à mépriser, v.

capable of deceiving his friends. -- The fine actions
tromper, v. ami, m. beau, adj.

your brothers have done in America deserve great
faire, v. en, p. mériter, v.

praises. -- The three country-houses, which your
louange, f.

father

father is said to have bought, are extremely fine and well situated. After having (waited for) her

(a long while,) she (sent me word) that she was
attendre, v.
long temps, adv. *envoyer dire, v.*

not ready to go out. -- She spends all her time in
prêt, adj. *à sortir, v.* *passer, v.* *à*
 reading or writing. - Did you not see us coming?

My mother takes an infinite pleasure in admiring
voir, v.
prendre, v. *à*

the situation of your house. -- The letter you wrote
situation, f.

to me, in French, was tolerably written; I
passablement, adv.

have shewn it to your aunt, who is much pleased;
montrer, v. *très, adv.* *content, adj.*

(with it.)

en, p.

S E C T. VI.

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

UNDER this head are comprehended ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS.

O F A D V E R B S.

ADVERBS have been distinguished, according to their several significations, into ADVERBS of PLACE, TIME, QUALITY, QUANTITY, NUMBER, ORDER, AFFIRMATION, NEGATION, DOUBT, INTERROGATION, COMPARISON, COLLECTION, SEPARATION, &c. But this classification, however ingenious,

ingenious, is far from being exact: it was therefore judged, that, if those of the most frequent use, and which, when compounded, form a particular idiom; were carefully selected, and arranged in an alphabetical series, it would be more to the advantage of the learner.

TABLE OF ADVERBS.

Abondamment, abundantly, plentifully.

à l'Abandon, at random, in confusion, in disorder.

d'Abord, at first.

Absolument, absolutely.

d'Accord, grant it, done.

Agreablement, pleasantly, comfortably.

Ainsi, (de même,) so.

Aisément, easily.

mal Aisément, much ado.

dans un An d'ici, a year hence.

l'Année qui vient, the next year.

Anciennement, } formerly, anciently.

Autrefois,

en Ami, friendly.

à l'Amiable, amicably.

en Arriere, backwards.

Assez, enough.

Assurément, certainly.

Aujourd'hui, to-day.

Time } *d'Aujourd'hui en huit*, this day se'nnight.

to come. } *d'Aujourd'hui en quinze*, this day fortnight.

il y a *Aujourd'hui huit jours*, this day week, this day se'nnight.

Time } *il y a Aujourd'hui quinze jours*, this day fortnight.

past. } *il y a Aujourd'hui un an*, this day 12-months.

Autant, as much, as many.

tout Autant, } just as, just as much.

tout Aussi,

à l'Avenir, for the future, hereafter.

à l'Angloise,

à l'Angloïse, after the English manner, fashion, or way.

à l'Italienne, after the Italian; &c.

à la Françoisse, after the French, &c.

à la Turque, after the Turkish, &c.

Bat, } below, down.
à or en Bas, }

en Badinant, for fun.

Beaucoup, } much, many, a great deal.
Bien, }

à Beaucoup près, nothing so near.

de Beaucoup, by much.

Bien, well, very.

de Bon cœur, heartily.

de Bonne heure, betimes.

de Bon jeu, fairly.

de Bon matin, early.

de Bouche, by word of mouth.

à la Bonne heure, in good time, luckily.

à Bon droit, deservedly, justly.

à Bon marché, cheap.

à Bride abbatue, full speed.

à Cause de quoi, on what account?

à Cela près, that excepted.

Cependant, in the mean while, nevertheless.

à Cheval, on horseback.

Combien, how much, how many, how,* how long.

Comme, as, like.

Comme il faut, soundly.

Comment, how.

à Contre cœur, against one's will.

à Contre sens, the contrary way, in a wrong sense.

à Contre temps, unseasonably.

à Corps perdu, hand over head, desperately.

à Coté,

* How MUCH, HOW MANY, HOW, are rendered in French by *QUE*, before an admiration: e. g. *QUE vous êtes jolie!* how pretty you are!

à Coté,
à l'écart,
à part,
à quartier, } a side.
à Coté l'un de l'autre, a-breast.
de ce Coté-ci, on this side.
de ce Coté-là, on that side.
de Coté et d'autre, up and down, about.
de tous Cotés, on all sides, on every side.

Davantage, more.
Dedans, } within,
en Dedans, } inwardly.
Dehors, } without.
en Dehors, }
Deja, already.
Demain, to-morrow.
le Lendemain, the day after.
Après Demain, the day after to-morrow.
Dernierement, lately.
ci Dessus, above.
par Dessus, over and above.
Dessous, } underneath.
au Dessous, }
à Découvert, openly.
à Demi, } half, by halves.
à Moitié, }
à Dessen, on purpose, designedly.
à droite, on the right.
à double entente, with a double meaning.

Encore, again, yet, as yet.
Enfin, at last.
Ensuite, afterwards, then.
Entierement, entirely.
Exprès, on purpose.
à l'Ecart, out of the way.
à l'Entour, round about.
à l'Envers, the wrong side outwards.

à l'Envi,

à l'Envi, in emulation.

aux Environs, thereabout.

En nulle manière, in no wise.

En plein jour, }
or, } at noon, at mid-day.

En plein midi, }

En temps et lieu, in a proper time and place.

En tout cas, whatever may happen.

En un clin d'œil, in the twinkling of an eye.

Facilement, easily.

Fidèlement, faithfully.

à la }
or } File, in a file.
de }

à la Fois, together.

combien de Fois ? how many times ?

tant de Fois, so many times.

Fort, very.

Fort & ferme, stoutly.

à Fond, thoroughly.

de Fond en comble, from top to bottom.

de Front, abreast.

Galamment, genteely, gallantly.

Goute à goutte, by drops.

Guéres, (with ne before the verb) little, but little.

à la Hâte, in haste.

en, or }
là } Haut, up there, above, up-stairs.

à l'Heure en heure, hourly, every hour.

Hier, yesterday.

Hier au soir, last night.

avant Hier, the day before yesterday.

Ici, here.

Ici autour, hereabouts.

Ici près, hard by.

d'Ici, from hence.

d'Ici en quinze jours, within a fortnight.

par Ici, through here, this way.

par Ici par là, here and there.

à l'Instant, immediately, instantly.

Jamais, ever, never.

à Jamais, for ever.

Justement, justly.

Jusq' à quand? how long?

Jusq' ici, hitherto, as far as here.

Jusques là, so far, as far as that

Jusqu' où? how far?

de Jour, in the day-time.

de Jour à autre, or } from day to day, daily.

de Jour en jour,

de deux en deux jours,

de deux Jours l'un, or } every other day.

tous les deux Jours,

dans quinze Jours, in a fortnight.

Là, there, thither.

Là autour, thereabouts.

Là bas, yonder.

de Là, (EN,) from thence.

par Là, through there, that way.

Loin, far.

de Loin, far off, at a distance.

Long temps, a long while.

Lors,

alors, } then.

pour Lors,

des Lors, from that time.

Mal, ill, wrong.

Maintenant, now.

Médiocrement, indifferently.

Même, even, yet.

de Même, so, in the like manner.

Mieux, better.

de Mieux en mieux, better and better.

Moins, less.

à Moins, for less, at less.

au Moins, } at the least.

tout au Moins, }

en Moins de rien, in a trice.

Naïvement, plainly, ingenuously.

Naturellement, naturally, by nature.

au Naturel, to the life.

Ni - - ni, neither, - - nor.

Non,

Non pas, or *point*, } no, not.

de Nuit, by night, in the night-time.

Obligamment, kindly, obligingly.

Où ? where ?

d'Où ? from whence ?

par Où ? through what place ? which way ?

Oui, yes.

Pas à pas, step by step.

de Part et d'autre, on both sides.

nulle Part, no where.

à Peine, hardly, scarcely.

Pêle-mêle, helter-skelter.

Peut-être, may be, perhaps.

Peu, little.

Peu à peu, by little and little, by degrees.

à Peu près,

à Peu de chose près, } almost, very near, thereabouts,

dans Peu, in a short time.

depuis Peu, lately, not long ago, a little while ago.

à Pied, on foot.

à Pieds nuds, bare-feet.

au Pis aller, let the worst come to the worst.

de Pis en pis, worse and worse.

de Plein gré, with a good will, freely.

à Pleines mains, largely.

Plus, more, above.

Plus qu'il n'en faut, more than enough.

au Plus, tout au plus, at the most.

de Plus en plus, more and more.

à Plus forte raison, much more so.

Plutôt, sooner.

Point du tout, not at all.

à Point nommé, } seasonably.

à Propos,

Pourquoi? or *que ne?* why?

de Près, near, nearly, narrowly.

Premièrement, or } first, in the first place.

en Premier lieu,

dès à présent, from this time.

Presque, almost, hardly.

Presque toujours, most commonly.

de Propos délibéré, on purpose, purposely, deliberately.

Par cas fortuit, by chance, accidentally.

Par derrière, behind.

Par dessus le marché, into the bargain.

Par en bas, downward.

Par en haut, upward.

Par malice, through ill-nature.

Par mégarde, unawares.

Par terre, upon the ground.

Quand? when?

depuis Quand? how long is it since?

Que? why? how?

Quelquefois, some time.

à Quoi bon? to what Purpose?

Rarement, seldom.

au or du Reste, as to the rest.

à Rebours, the wrong way.

à Reculons, backwards.

à la Renverse, backwards, upon one's back.

Sens

Sens devant derrière, preposterously.

Sens dessus dessous, topsy-turvy.

de tous Sens, or } every way.
de tous les Sens, }

Séparément, separately.

Seulement, only.*

de Sang froid, in cool blood.

de Suite, together, one after another.

Sur le champ, directly, upon the spot.

Tant, so much, so many.

Tant mieux, so much the better.

Tant pis, so much the worse.

Tantôt, by and by, sometimes.

Tôt ou tard, one time or other.

Tant soit peu, ever so little.

Tard, late.

au plus Tard, the latest.

à Temps, time enough, in proper time.

de long Temps, for a long time, this long while.

de Temps en temps, or } now and then, from time to
de Temps à autre, } time.

à Tort, wrongfully.

à Tort ou à droit, right or wrong.

à Tort et à travers, at random.

Trop, too much.

Toujours, always.

pour Toujours, for ever and ever.

Tous les jours, every day.

Tour à tour, by turns.

Tout à coup, } suddenly, on a sudden, all at

Tout d'un coup, } once.

Tout à fait, quite.

Tout à l'heure, this minute, presently.

Tout droit, strait along.

Tout de bon, in good earnest.

* ONLY is also expressed, in French, by NE, before the verb, and QUE after it, when it becomes a conjunction.

Tout du long, all along.
 à Tout bout des champ, } at every turn.
 à Tous coups, }
 de Toutes ses forces, with all his or her might.
 par Tout, every where.
 par Tout où, wherever.

Vite, } quickly.
 Vitement, }
 Vivement, } to the quick.
 au Vif, }
 à Vide, empty.
 au plus Vite, with all speed,
 Voici, here is, behold.
 Voilà, there is, behold.

Y, there, therein, within, thither.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING ADVERBS.

Your sister left all her things IN DISORDER. — I
laisser, v.
 hope you will not do so. — You did not know me AT
 FIRST. — A YEAR HENCE you will (be able) to speak
 FRENCH TOLERABLY WELL. — My father says I shall go
 to* FRANCE THE NEXT YEAR. — Your brother and mine
 have settled their affairs AMICABLY. — She dresses
regler, v. *s'habil-*
 herself QUITE AFTER THE ENGLISH FASHION, but
ler, v.
 she lives AFTER THE FRENCH WAY. — Your sister
vivre, v.
 has a cap AFTER THE TURKISH FASHION. — If
bonnet, m.
 it be fine weather, I shall be (back) THIS DAY
de retour

PORT-

* See the Article indefinite.

FORTNIGHT. — You may say what (you please,) *pouvoir, v. il vous plaira, v.*
 but she is NOTHING NEAR so handsome as her sister.
 We will get up EARLY, and set out RETIMES. — I *se lever, v.*
 wish you A GREAT DEAL of pleasure. — It (is better) *valoir mieux, v.*
 to tell it him BY WORD OF MOUTH than to write
 to him. — THIS DAY WEEK I was (at your house.) —
 If you do not do it HEARTILY, I will do it my-
 self. — We said it FOR FUN. — THAT EXCEPTED,
 he has bought it VERY CHEAP. — Have I not won *gagner, v.*
 FAIRLY? — You see HOW MANY dangers and HOW
 MANY reproaches we are liable to. — How dare
 you run ABOUT, whilst *exposé, p. p.* your mother (is waiting
pendant que, c. *atten-*
 for) you. — Miss B. is handsome; NEVERTHELESS
dre, v.
 I do not love her. — Put that ASIDE. — He arrived
 VERY UNSEASONABLY. — We went THERE AGAINST
 OUR WILL. — Let us walk ON THIS SIDE. — We
 learn, ON EVERY SIDE, that peace (will take place)
avoir, v. lieu, m.
 VERY SOON. — Have they not been beaten SOUND-
 LY? — Come TO-MORROW MORNING to see me. — I
 was LATELY at your house, and your brother took
 all that I said to him IN A WRONG SENSE. — I have
 heard that your sister will be married IN A SHORT
qui dire, v.

TIME.

TIME. — She was WITHIN and I was WITHOUT. —
 We were more than HALF dead. — Take all these
 papers, and put them OUT OF THE WAY. — You
 have put on your waistcoat THE WRONG SIDE OUT-
veste, f.
 WARDS. — I was stopped AT NOON. — We will tell
 him what we think, IN A PROPER TIME AND
 PLACE. — He did it IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE.
 I have written to your brother TWICE, but he has
 NOT YET answered my letters. — HOW MANY
repondre, v. à
 TIMES shall I be obliged to bid you (to) go THERE?
de dire, v. de
 How¹ troublesome² you² are³: — My brother knows
importun, adj.
 the French THOROUGHLY. — I have told you so
 MANY TIMES to write to your mother, that I am
 QUITE weary of repeating it. — Give him BUT LITTLE
fatigue, p. p.
 wine. — Is Mr. D. UP-STAIRS? — Come THIS WAY.
 There² must¹ be³ A GREAT DEAL of game HERE-
il doit, v. gibier, m.
 ABOUTS. — I will call¹ upon your brother WITHIN
passer, v. chez, p.
 A FORTNIGHT. — Come back IMMEDIATELY. — I
Revenir, v.
 NEVER will see him again. — HOW FAR will you go?
 My master comes HERE EVERY OTHER DAY. —
 HOW FAR is it FROM HENCE? — I shall go to Rich-
 mond IN A FORTNIGHT. — If you go THAT WAY,
 you may call at Mr. H.'s. — FROM THAT
pouvoir, v. passer, v. chez, p.

TIME,

TIME, I saw him NO MORE. — They are NOW in ^{en, p}

England. — He will not do it FOR LESS. — FROM THENCE I went to France, and soon after to Italy.

She has written three letters IN A TRICE. — ^{apres, p.} Virtue is amiable EVEN in an enemy. — You work BET-
^{dans, p.}

TER than your sister. — She reads French BETTER AND BETTER. — There are now in America 30,000 men, AT THE LEAST. — Did you see Miss Nicole's

picture? — It is drawn TO THE LIFE. — I (asked for)
^{portrait, m.} ^{fait, p. p.} ^{demande, v.} a glass of wine, and NOT a glass of water. —
^{verre, m.}

WHERE did you meet them? — Did not they tell you FROM WHENCE they came? — WHICH way are they gone? — I will follow you STEP BY STEP.

Have you dined? — NOT YET. — AT LAST, the rebels retired into the woods with a great loss. —
^{se retirer, v. dans, p.} ^{bois, m.} ^{perte, f.}

INDEED, the loss was great ON BOTH SIDES. — If you give me a verb, I will learn it LITTLE BY LIT-

TLE. — She is as tall as you, or THEREABOUTS. —

WHY did you not come SOONER? — I have written three letters, NEITHER MORE NOR LESS. — You are

ABOVE twenty years old. — You give me MORE THAN

ENOUGH. — You come VERY SEASONABLY. — You

are HARDLY EVER at home. — They killed him PUR-

POSELY. — I met him BY CHANCE. — You study

MORE.

MORE THAN EVER.—He gave me three yards of mus-

lin INTO THE BARGAIN.—We dine MOST COMMON-
mouse, f.

LY between three and four o'clock.—Shall I begin UP-

entre, p. *on* WARDS OR DOWNWARDS? — Begin UPWARDS. —

He has torn my book OUT OF ILL-NATURE. —

découvrir, v. WHEN shall I have the pleasure to see you? —

de HOW LONG IS IT since you were in England? —

TO WHAT PURPOSE shall I write to him? — WHY

do you walk BACKWARDS? — You SELDOM come

marcher, v. to see us. — DO DIRECTLY what I bid you. — She

dire, v. has left all my things TOPSY TURVY. — He commit-

ted the murder IN COOL BLOOD. — We will dance.

meutrer, m. Do you believe it IN GOOD EARNEST — GO STRAIT

ALONG. — WHY do not you come to see us NOW

++ AND THEN? — You arrive TOO LATE. — She speaks

AT EVERY TURN without knowing what she says. —

sans, p. *savoir, v.* Have patience, I hope you will succeed ONE TIME

OR OTHER. — I have (looked for) you EVERY

chercher, v. WHERE. — He struck me WITH ALL HIS MIGHT. —

frapper, v. She is better than her sister IN ALL RESPECTS. — I

will follow you WHEREVER you go. — Her mis-

(by the future.) *mal-*

fortunes touch me TO THE QUICK. — GO WITH ALL

leur, m.

SPEED to Mrs. Lucas, and tell her to come di-
chez, p. de

RECTLY. — HERE IS my room, and THERE IS
yours.

S E C T. VII.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are divided into the three following classes. 1st. Those that govern the genitive or ablative cases. 2dly, Those that govern the dative: and, lastly, those that govern the accusative.

1st. The following govern the genitive or ablative.

Autour de, about, round.

à Cause de, because of.

à Cause de vous, de lui, d'elle, de nous, &c. on your,
his, her, our, &c. account.

à Coté de, aside, by.

à Couvert de, free, secure, or screened from.

à Fleur de, close to, even with.

à Force de, by dint of.

à Moins de, under.

à Raison de, at the rate of.

à l'Abri de, sheltered from.

à l'Egal de, to, in comparison.

à l'Egard de, with regard, with respect, as to, concerning.

à la Faveur de, by means of.

à l'Insçu de, without the knowledge, unknown to.

à la Manière de, } in or after the manner, or fashion.
à la Mode de, }

à l'Opposite de, over against.

au Deça de, } on this side.
en Deça de, }

au Delà de, on that side, on the other side.

au Dehors de, out, without.

au Dessus de, above, over, upon.

au Dessous de, under, below.

au Devant de, before.

ALLER au devant de, to go to meet.

au Derriere de, behind, on the back part.

au Dedans de, in, within.

au Lieu de, instead of.

au Milieu de, in the middle of.

au Prix de, in comparison.

aux Environs de, about, round about.

Ensuite de, after.

Faute de, for want of.

Hors de, out.

le Long de, along.

Loin de, far from.

Près, or Proche de, } near, or nigh.

Auprès de,

pour l'Amour de moi, de lui, d'elle, de vous, &c. for
my sake, for his, her, your, sake, &c.

tout Auprès de, close, hard by.

Vis à vis de, over against.

2dly. The following govern the dative.

Conformément, according.

Jusqu' à, }

or,

} till, until, even to, as far as, to.

Jusques à, }

} *Parrapport à* with respect to, on account.

Quant à, as for, as to.

3dly. The following require the accusative.

Après, after.

Avant, before.

Avec, with.

à Travers, cross, through.

Chez, in, to, at, amongst.

Chez moi, chez toi, chez lui, chez elle, chez nous, &c.
at or to my, thy, his, her, our, &c. house.

Contre, against.

Dans, in, into, within.

Depuis, since.

Derrière, behind.

Dis, from.

Devant, before.

de Dessus, from the top.

de Dessous, from under, from beneath.

Durant, during.

En, in, into, to.

Entre, between.

Envers, towards, with regard to.

Environ, about.

Excepté,

Hors, } except, but, save.

Hormis,

Moyennant, for, provided.

Nonobstant, } notwithstanding, in spite.

Malgré,

Outre, besides.

Par, by, through.

par Deça, on this side.

par Delà, on that side.

par Derrière, behind.

par Dessus, about, over.

par Dessous, under, below.

Parmi, among.

Pendant, during, for.

Pour, for.

Sans, without.

Sauf, saving, but with.

Selon,

Suivant, } according.

Sous, under.

Sur, upon, about.

P

Touchant,

Touchant, concerning, about.
Vers, towards, to.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

THE English preposition **AT** is most commonly rendered by the French articles, *à, au, à la, à l', aux*, according to the gender and number of the noun following. But after nouns or verbs denoting **ANGER, DERISION, JOY, PROVOCATION, RESENTMENT, SORROW, or SURPRISE**, it is rendered by one of the following articles, *de, du, de la, de l', des*.

By, when it precedes a verb in the participle active, is rendered by **EN**.

For, after **REFLECTED VERBS**, as also those verbs that denote **THANKSGIVING, &c.** is rendered by one of the following articles, *de, du, de la, de l', des*.

In, after words denoting **PAIN, HURTING, or WOUNDING**, is to be rendered by one of the following articles, *à, au, à la, à l', aux*; but, when it is placed before the article **THE**, preceding a noun denoting a part of time, it is not to be expressed at all in French.

On or UPON is rendered by **DE**, after the following verbs, **TO DEPEND, TO LIVE, TO SUBSIST, &c.** and by the preposition **PAR** after the verb **TO SWEAR**. Before the days of the week, this preposition must not be expressed.

With is to be rendered in French by **DANS**, when it is used before nouns denoting the **PURPOSE or DESIGN** of the agent, but it must be rendered by **DE**, after the following verbs, **TO STARVE, TO DIE, TO DO, TO DISPENSE, TO MEDDLE, TO SUPPLY, TO ENCOMPASS, TO SURROUND, TO LOAD, TO ACCUSE, TO COVER**, and those denoting fullness: the following adjectives, **AMOROUS, CHARMED, PLEASED,**

PLEASED, DISPLEASED. WITH is not expressed after some verbs, such as, TO MEET WITH, TO REPROACH WITH, &c.

EXERCISES ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

I have sent nothing to your brother BECAUSE OF his idleness, but I forgive him ON YOUR ACCOUNT. - Sit down BY that lady's sister. - Though we are *Quoique, c. in the subj.* NEAR town, we are not yet SECURE FROM all danger. - He is become a very good master BY DINT OF study and practice. - Cut that forget-*oxxille, f.* EVEN WITH the ground. - He will not sell it UNDER *terre, f.* twelve guineas. - As TO what she says, I do not mind it. - All the prisoners (made their escape) *se soucier de, v.* BY MEANS of the darkness of the night. - Your *obscurité, f.* brother is gone to London WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE of your mother. - Now, the English ladies (dress themselves) AFTER THE French FASHION. - *s'habiller* I give you all my books EXCEPT the history of France. - Do not you say that you met my father ON THE OTHER SIDE OF the bridge. - We live ON THE OTHER SIDE OF the river. - Mrs. A. is very proud, she thinks herself ABOVE every body. - I am going to MEET my aunt, will you come WITH

me. — He took my hat INSTEAD of his. — Let us go
INTO THE MIDDLE OF the meadow. — You always
 travel by night, AT the peril of your life. — Your
 horse (is worth) very little IN COMPARISON OF

valeoir

his. — He walks two or three times a day ROUND
*fois, f. **

the garden. — We drank tea, AFTER which we
prendre, v.

went to the play. — I can do nothing FOR
comédie, f. pouvoir, v. faire, v.

WANT OF money. — Do not push me OUT OF THE
pousser, v.

room. — We will walk BY the river. —
se promener, v.

We are still FAR FROM our house. — I met your
 friend Mr. A. NEAR the church. — My mother was
 buried NEAR this marble pillar. — I do assure you,
 (that) I do it FOR YOUR SAKE. — Mrs. Fair lives
demeurer, v.

in the Strand, OVER AGAINST St. Catharine's Street.

He has been punished PURSUANT to an act of
 parliament. — We have accompanied them AS FAR
parlement, m.

AS Windsor. — AS FOR me, I will not give him a
 penny. — He arrived here an hour AFTER you. —
 Let me drink BEFORE you. — Did you not see
Laisser, v.

her walk WITH her father? — It was the ancient
 Britons who cut a road THROUGH this mountain. —
Breton, m. chemin, m.

Are

* See the observations after the article *un, une, A, or AN.*

Are you going to Mrs. L.'s? - Do not ^{lean} *s'appuyer, v.*
 AGAINST that wall, it is newly painted. - Go INTO
 my room, you will find a letter BEHIND the looking-
 glafs, (be fo kind as) to bring it to me. - Do not
voir, m. avoir la bonté de put yourself BEFORE me. - FROM THIS MOMENT
 I believe you. - I have read this book FROM the
 beginning to the end. - We faw the camp FROM
 THE TOP OF the hill. - He always goes out WITH-
 OUT me. - The army marched three days and three
marcher, v. nights WITHOUT stopping. - IN what does happi-
 piness^s confift? - From thence we went to France
 and Italy. - My maffer comes generally IN the
ordinairement, adv. morning. - We are BETWEEN fear and hope daily. -
 Be not unjust TOWARDS your neighbours. - It was
prochain, m. ABOUT four o'clock when we fet out. - Take all
quand, c. that you please EXCEPT my fword. - He will do it
plaira, v. FOR two guineas. - I thank you FOR your kindnefs.
 I walk every day, NOTWITHSTANDING the bad
 weather. - I hope you will fucceed IN your under-
 taking, IN SPITE OF Mrs. Slander. - BESIDES his
 own money, he fpende all his fifter's. - It is
dépense, v. (Fr. all that of his fifter.) on
 faid (that) Gibraltar is blocked up BY land and BY
dit bloquer, v.

sea. — I have passed THROUGH France and Italy. —
Let us see whether you can jump OVER the table. —

f. c. sauter, v.
We have passed THROUGH Germany. — Look
Allemagne, f.

UNDER the door, and you will see it. — Envy, jea-
lousy, and slander, always reign AMONG authors. —
médisance, f.

What have you done DURING my absence? — Your
aunt has sent me some books FOR you. — WITHOUT
him what could I have done? — Do I not live *
vivre, v.

ACCORDING TO the rules you have prescribed? —
régle, f. prescrire, v.

I found your buckle UNDER the chair. — You said
boucle, f.

you had left it UPON the table. — I have no
laisser, v.

money ABOUT me. — Did he not write to you CON-
CERNING that affair? — It was TOWARDS the even-
ing when we arrived.

* See the N.B. before the exercises upon the first
conjugation.

S E C T. VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Most of the conjunctions are adverbs or prepo-
sitions, but always attended by *DE* or *QUE*. They
have

have been divided into COPULATIVE, COMPARATIVE, DISJUNCTIVE, ADVERSATIVE, CAUSAL, DUBITATIVE, EXCEPTIVE, CONDITIONAL, CONTINUATIVE, CONCLUSIVE, &c. Instead of following this arrangement, it will be of more importance for the scholar to understand, that different conjunctions require different states of the verbs. Some require the following verb in the INFINITIVE mood, others in the INDICATIVE, and others again in the SUBJUNCTIVE.

These require the following verb in the INFINITIVE mood.

Afin de, in order to.

à Moins de,

or

à Moins que de,

Avant de,

or

Avant que de,

Au lieu de, instead.

De crainte de,

or

De peur de,

Excepté de, except to.

Faute de, for want of.

Jusqu'à, to that degree that, till.

Loin de, far from.

Plutôt que de, rather than.

The following require the verb in the INDICATIVE.

Ainsi que, * as.

Tout ainsi que, * just as.

Après que, * after that, after.

à Cause que,

or

parceque,

à Ce que, according as, or to.

à Com-

à Condition que, * on or upon the condition that.

à Mesure que, * in proportion as, as.

Au lieu que, whereas.

Aussi tôt que,

D'abord que,

Dès que,

Sitôt que,

Aussi long temps que, * as long as.

Aussi loin que, * as far as.

Attendu, que, considering that, seeing that.

Comme,

or

Entant que,

Depuis que, ever since, since.

Puis que, since.

De même que, even as.

D'où vient que, how comes it to pass that.

Foient que, add to that.

Lorsque,

or

Quand,

Mais, but. †

Outre que, besides that.

à Peine, - - - - que,

hardly, scarce, - but, than, or when.

Pendant que,

Tandis que,

Peut être que, perhaps.

Que, - - - - ne, than. †

Selon que,

Suivant que,

Tant que, * as long as.

† This conjunction, when it begins a sentence, is always rendered by *mais*. In the middle of a sentence, the word *BUT* is always rendered by *ne*, before the verb, and *que* after it.

† *Ne* before the noun and pronoun, and *que* before the verb.

Autant que, * as much as.

d'Autant que, whereas, for as much as, since.

d'Autant plus que, so much more as.

Toutes les fois que, every time, as often as.

Si, if, in case.

This last conjunction, instead of being repeated in a sentence, is more elegantly rendered by *que*, with the verb following it in the subjunctive mood, as, instead of saying, *SI vous venez chez moi, et SI vous ne me trouvez pas*, it is more elegant to say, *SI vous venez chez moi, et QUE vous ne me TROUVIEZ pas, &c.*

(*) The conjunctions, that have this mark affixed, when followed, in English, by a verb in the present tense of the indicative mood, and connected with another verb denoting futurity, require the verb which, in English, is put in the present, to be rendered, in French, by the future.

The following require the verb in the SUBJUNCTIVE mood.

Afin que, } that, in order that, to the end that.

Pour que,

Avant que, before that.

Au or en cas que, in case that, if, or suppose that.

à Moins que,†

Excepté que, } unless, till.

Si ce n'est que,

Que - - ne,

Bien que,

Encore que, } though, although, for all that.

Quoique,

Bien

† These conjunctions require the negation *NE* before the following verb: e. g. *de crainte, or de peur qu'ils NE viennent*, for fear they come; *à moins qu'il NE le fasse*, unless he do it.

Bien entendu que, with a proviso that, upon condition that, or, provided that.

De crainte que,† } lest, for fear.

De peur que,

De façon que,

De manière que,

De sorte que,

Si bien que,

Tellement que,

Dieu veuille que, God grant.

Plaise or plut à Dieu que, please God, or, would to God.

à Dieu ne plaise, God forbid.

Hormis que, } save that.

Hors que,

Jusqu'à ce que, till, until.

Loin que, far from.

Moyennant que, } save that.

Pourvu que,

Nonobstant que, notwithstanding that.

Pour peu que, how little soever.

Sans que, without that.

Soit que, whether - - or.

Supposons que, let us suppose that.

Tant s'en faut que, it is so far from.

EXERCISES ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

IN ORDER TO learn well, one must study with a great deal of attention. — It will be impossible for you to learn French, UNLESS you are diligent. —

Let us breakfast BEFORE we begin (any thing.) —

He is gone to church, INSTEAD OF coming with us.

I would not do it, FOR FEAR OF displeasing you. —

EAR

FAR FROM exciting them to fight, I would do my
à se battre, v.

utmost to prevent them. — She would do

pour, p.
 (any thing) (in the) world RATHER THAN speak

tout, adv. au
 to him. — I love you BECAUSE you behave better

++
se comporter, v.
 THAN your brother does. — He will write to you,

ON CONDITION THAT he shall speedily receive

promptement, adv.
 your answer. — My mother will come to see you,

ON CONDITION THAT she go to the play with you.

We were HARDLY arrived WHEN it began to rain. — I

called at your sister's, AS you (had) desired me. — I will

passer, v.
 explain these rules to you AS we read them. — WHEN

she had done. speaking, she (fell asleep.) — AS SOON

fini, p.p. de s'endormir, v.
 AS they had taken the general, all the army surren-

dered. — We will set out AS SOON AS we have dined.

I will keep her at my house AS LONG AS it is agree-

able to you. — HOW COMES IT TO PASS THAT I have

not seen you till now ? — You (look at) me AS IF

regarder, v.
 I had taken your book. — You are quite altered,

changé, p.p.
 SINCE I saw you LAST. — You must stay at home,

dernièrement, adv.
 SINCE you are not well. — Did you not see Mr.

§

Brown

§ See the note ‡ in the exercises on the reflected verbs.

Brown this morning? Yes, BUT I could not speak to him. — If you could give me BUT the half of the money you owe me, I should be very much obliged to you. — HOW COMES IT THAT your sister has not yet sent me the books I lent her a fortnight ago? —

Your brother was BUT twenty years old WHEN he was made a captain. — He had more experience THAN

you have. — Send Miss White to me, WHEN she has done writing. — BESIDES THAT, you are

fini, p.p. de

very lazy, you never study. — Play on the harpsicord,

claveffin, m.

WHILE I write my letters. — AS LONG AS it is in your power to oblige your friends, do not refuse to do it. — I punish you AS you deserve. — AS LONG AS you behave well, you will be dear to me. —

se comporter, v.

IF you should study AS MUCH AS (you play,) you would soon be a learned man. — That would give me more pleasure THAN you imagine. — I see the

s'imaginer, v.

king and queen EVERY TIME I go to Windsor. —

IF your father do not arrive to-day, and IF you want money, I will lend you some. — He

avoir besoin

interrupts me AS OFTEN AS I speak. — If you should

|| See the verb *y avoir*, conjugated impersonally.

‡ See the remark after the verb *être*, to be.

should see your sister, and speak to her, &c. - I
 will explain to you every difficulty, THAT you may
 have no excuse for neglect. - Carry that money to
 Mrs. N. IN ORDER THAT she may pay the writing-
 master WHEN he comes. - Did you not receive your
 goods BEFORE war was declared? - IN CASE Mr.
 — calls here, tell him I am not at home. - You
 cannot finish (to-night) UNLESS I help you. -
 She shall not go into the country, UNLESS I go
 with her. - I shall not set out TILL I have dined. -
 I will not lend it to you, UNLESS you promise me to
 return it to her soon. - They are not happy,
 THOUGH they are rich. - We avoided an engage-
 ment FOR FEAR, or LEST we should be taken, their
 force being superior to ours. - WOULD TO GOD
 I had been there, I would have conquered or pe-
 rished. - GOD FORBID you should have been with
 us. - GOD GRANT she be not disappointed in her
 hopes. - Why did you tell me my father was arrived,
 NOTWITHSTANDING you knew the contrary. - I
 am going to write TILL we go out. - HOWEVER
 LITTLE you give her, she is always pleased. - I will
 give you leave to dance, PROVIDED you promise me

not to overheat yourself. — Can you touch it WITH-
de s'échauffer, v.

OUT my brother's perceiving it? — SUPPOSE we dine
 here to-day, and to-morrow at our house. — He³
 IS SO FAR¹ FROM despising⁺ her.³

N. B. It is here necessary to observe, that verbs denoting WISH, WILL, COMMAND, DESIRE, DOUBT, FEAR, IGNORANCE, INTREATY, PERSUASION, PRETENSION, SURPRISE, &c. always require the conjunction *que* after them, with the following verb in the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. In short, in those DISPOSITIONS of mind where the WILL is chiefly concerned, or whenever we express a thing with some degree of DOUBT or HESITATION, then the verb, which in English is put in the infinitive mood, the participle active, or the future tense, must, in French, be put in the subjunctive mood: e. g. *je veux QU'IL FASSE cela*, I will have* him do that; *je doute QUE vous le FASSIEZ*, I doubt of your DOING it; *je ne crois pas QU'elle VIENNE*, I do not believe she WILL COME. See *falloir*, and the rules after it.

Qui, que, or dont, preceded by a superlative, require the following verb in the subjunctive mood: e. g. *C'est LA PLUS BELLE femme QUI PUISSE se voir*, or *QUE je CONNOISSE*, she is the handsomest woman that can be seen, or that I know.

When *qui* stands as nominative to a verb denoting a condition, it also requires the following verb to be put in the subjunctive mood: e. g. *je veux une femme QUI SORT belle*, I will have a wife that is handsome.

EXER-

* It may be seen, by this instance, that, after the verb *vouloir*, the verb TO HAVE is not expressed, but rendered in French by *que*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

I do not believe (that) your mother will arrive to-day. - She wishes you may succeed in all your *pouvoir, v.*

undertakings. - You would have her return to-
vouloir, v. *revenir, v.*

morrow, but that is impossible. - I fear she (will
craindre, v.

go away) without speaking to me. - I would not
s'en aller, v.

have you go away, you must stay here till he
rester, v.

comes. - We wish you would call upon our
passer, v. chez, p.

common friend. - Do not you say you are surprised
that he has not written to you? - Your mother

would have you come directly, why do not you
vouloir, v.

come then? - You wish him to pay you; he has
got no money; I am obliged to lend him some every
++ *de*

day. - It is necessary for you to go there, and
que

assure him that he has done nothing that ought
devoir, v.

(to make me angry.) - Did you not tell me you
facher, v.

(sought for) a master who had a good pronunciation
chercher, v.

and a great deal of patience? - If you meet her, and*
she speak to you, do not answer her. - Order her

* See the remark on the conjunction si, if.

to do it. - I absolutely intend that she shall go
vouloir, v.

there directly. - Do you imagine we are sure they
s'imaginer, v.

will come to night? - Do you think it is possible
croire, v.

for you (to bring it about?) - Your father has
de en venir à bout, v.

bought the finest horse that I have ever seen. - It is
 just we should suffer, since we deserve it. - I do not
souffrir, v. mériter, v.

say I have seen it. - He (was afraid) lest you should
craindre, v. que-ne

come whilst he was (gone out) You did not think
sortir, v.

that she wanted to deceive you, when she told you
vouloir, v.

that. - I wonder you should doubt that it is your
être surpris, v.

daughter who, &c. - Is there a lady of five and
 twenty years, that appears more reasonable than she
elle

does? - My father would have me walk all the way.

++
 Our master has ordered that we should get up to-
se lever, v.

morrow morning early. - Do you think my mother

will let us go to the ball next week? - I will
vouloir, v.

have your sister go with me to Croydon, and not

you. - If ever you chuse a friend, I wish you may

chuse one whom you esteem, and who may be an

honest man. - Do you know any body who is going

to

to France? - I have something to send to my sister.

Your uncle is very glad you have written to your father. - I will give you no rest, unless you are reconciled with your mother. - I do not believe it is she who has done it. - Do you believe it? - Babylon was the finest city that ever was built. - The best reason I can give you is, that I was not well. - If you lend me a horse, lend me one that goes well.

S E C T. IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections, as before observed, serve to express the sudden emotions of the soul,

There are several sorts, viz.

OF JOY, GRIEF, PAIN, ADMIRATION, AVERSION, SILENCE, CALLING, ENCOURAGING, WARNING, &c. such as,

Allons, gai, come, be chearful!

ça, courage, come, come on!

Bon, - - - good!

Ah, mon Dieu, oh, my God!

Ah, ouida, ay marry!

Ha, quelle joie, oh, joy!

ô ciel, - - - oh heaven!

Pi, se, fye upon !

Hola, ho, ho there !

Malheur à, woe to !

Miséricorde, bless me !

Prenez garde, gârre, have a care !

Paix, chut, st, st, hift, hush !

Silence, silence !

EXERCISES UPON THE INTERJECTIONS.

COME ! friends, let us rejoice. - GOOD ! here

is news for you, brother. - FY, FY ! Robert, you

do not think of what you say. - OH ! that modesty

is a lovely virtue ! - Why do not you endeavour to

acquire it ? - ALAS ! who could express the tor-

ments I suffer here ! - WOE TO ye ! usurers, misers,

unjust possessors of (other people's) goods, hearken

to these words, The treasures of iniquity (will be

of no service) to you. - OH ! (lazy people) go

to the ant, consider what she does, and learn from

her wisdom. - BLESS ME ! I am undone ! - HUSH

there ! SILENCE ! - Oh ! the dismal effects which

laziness produces ! - How tremendous an office

is that of a judge ! - What wisdom, what integrity

grity, what knowledge, what sagacity of mind,
science, f. justice, f.

what experience, (are required!)
ne faut-il pas avoir, &c.

(Not to be rendered by *il faut* or *il est nécessaire*) - *non* and *voilà*



REMARKS AND EXERCISES ON THE WORDS

de, à, AND pour.

HAVING, in this manner, gone through the respective parts of speech, there will be no necessity for a syntax. It will however be necessary to give some rules for ascertaining the proper usage of the particles *de*, or *à*, and the preposition *pour*, before a verb in the infinitive mood, and then to point out, by way of exercise, some idiomatical expressions that most frequently occur in the French tongue.*

When two verbs come together in a sentence, the latter, having no subject expressed or understood, must be put in the infinitive mood, whether the English sign *TO* be prefixed or not.

In the following cases, the infinitive mood must never be preceded by a particle.

1st, When the verb in the infinitive stands nominative to another verb: e. g. *AIMER est un verbe*, to love is a verb.

2^{dly}, After the following verbs, *aller*, *croire*, *devoir*, *faire*, *il faut*, *savoir*, *valoir mieux*, *venir*, *pouvoir*, *oser*, *vouloir*, and *penser*, when rendered by *TO BE LIKE* or *NEAR*.

EXER-

* The great number of idiomatical expressions, in the French language, has long been considered as an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of its easy acquirement, however, this difficulty is daily decreasing; these peculiar expressions are now giving way to a regular construction, and are very little used by the best writers.

EXERCISES UPON THIS RULE.

To know how to give seasonably, is a talent every

body has not. - (To be able) to live with one's self, and to know how to live with others, are the two great sciences of life. - I had rather do it now than

aimer mieux, v.

later. - Why dare you not undertake it? I think you may succeed. - He says he will lend you his gun

pouvoir, v. réussir, v.

with all his heart, because you know how (to

make use) of it. - Aristotle, though so great a

philosopher, was never able to penetrate the cause

of that prodigy. - Tell him that he may set out when (he pleases.) - You never could come more

il lui plaira, v.

seasonably. - We are to go to Vauxhall to-morrow. -

I am going to see your brother. - (Is it not better)

valoir mieux, v.

to set out now than to wait any longer? - If you

de attendre, v. plus

think to oblige her, you are mistaken. - We were to

se tromper, v.

have a ball yesterday, but my sister was not well. -

You did very right, for you ought not to speak

bien, adv. car, c. devoir, v.

to him. - I had like to fall twenty times, coming

penser, v.

here. - To instruct, to please, and move the passions,

are the three principal qualifications requisite in an

orator.

erator. - If you would read this book, I could lend
would, v. *could, v.*
 it to you for four or five days.



The particle *de* is put before a verb in the infinitive mood : 1st, When any of the following words, OF, FROM, or WITH, are used before the participle active of any verb. (See the *N. B.* upon the participle active.)

2dly, After a noun substantive joined immediately to a verb, either without any article at all, or with the following articles, *le, la, or les.*

3dly, After these and the like adjectives; DECENT, GLAD, IMPOSSIBLE, NECESSARY, SORRY, WORTHY, VEXED, &c.

4thly, After the following verbs; TO ADVISE, TO APPREHEND, TO BID, TO CEASE, TO COMMAND, TO CONJURE, TO COUNSEL, TO DEFEND, TO DEFER, TO DESERVE, TO DESIRE, TO ENDEAVOUR, TO FEAR, TO HASTEN, TO INTREAT, TO LONG, TO ORDER, TO PERMIT, TO PERSUADE, TO PRAY, TO PRETEND, TO PROMISE, TO PROPOSE, TO REFUSE, TO REMEMBER, TO THREATEN, TO TELL, TO WARN, TO UNDERTAKE, &c. and the greatest part of the reflected verbs.

And, lastly, after the conjunction *que*, preceded by the comparative degree.

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

I have desired your brother to lend me some money. *prier, v.*

My mother ordered me to tell you to go and *ordonner, v.*

speak to her directly. - Did you not permit him to go out this morning? - I am surprised to find you *sortir, v.*

so ill. — I have not commanded you to play. — Bid
Dire, v. à
 your sister to send me my book. — We were afraid
 of displeasing you. — What do you advise me to do,
conseiller, v.
 in such a case? — My sister and I intend to (call
passer, v.
 upon) you on Friday next. — I am very glad to hear
chez, p. *apprendre, v.*
 you are better. She does not pretend to speak
se piquer, v.
 French as well as you. — We are tired of repeating
 to you the same things so often. — If you finish your
 exercise soon, you will have the pleasure of walking
 whilst the others will have the trouble of working. —
 It is necessary to tell her not to go there (any more,)
plus, adv.
 for she would be in danger of losing her life. — En-
 deavour to please your masters by your application
 to study. — Do not you remember having said you
de
 would carry me to the camp? — Do not they deserve
mener, v. *mériter, v.*
 to be encouraged who undertake to serve the public?
 We are all glad to hear you have overcome your
 enemies; we should have been sorry to have heard
 the contrary. — What a fool you are to grieve so,
affliger, v.
 when you have so much reason to rejoice. — When do
 you propose to set out for the country? — Never expect
 to speak French well unless you practise very much.

I shall never refuse to do you service, as long as
rendre, v.

it is in my power. — Have you a mind to do what
++ envie, f.

you have promised me? — I cannot give you the
book you asked me for, my brother has not (thought
juger à
fit) to send it to me back again. — I desired you to
propos, v.

bring your sister with you, why did you not†? —
I forbid you to speak or write to him (any more.) —
défendre, v. *davantage, adv.*

Would you not be very glad to read and speak Ita-
lian? — Condemn the opinion of no one hastily,
but endeavour to regulate your own by the line of
s'efforcer, v. *++ ++*

truth. — Who can hinder me from speaking or wri-
écrire, f. *empêcher, v.*
ting to her? — (Give me leave) to tell you, that you
permettre, v.

do very wrong to disoblige your aunt. — He (was
mal, adv. *se*
not contented) to demolish the temple and pull down
contenter, v. *abbattre, v.*

the statues, but, &c. — Is there any thing more glo-
rious than to change anger into friendship? —
(I long) to see your mother, and tell her all that I
il me tarde, v.

think (about it.)
en, pro.

† BRING HER is understood, and must be expressed,
in French.



The particle *à* is to be placed before a verb in the
infinitive mood: 1st, After the auxiliary verb,
avoir,

avoir, to have, immediately followed by a substantive or an adverb, expressing a futurity in the action: e. g. *J'ai plusieurs lettres à écrire*, I have many letters to write.

2dly, After nouns substantive joined to the verb *avoir*, or nouns adjective joined to the verb *être*, signifying to be ADDICTED, APT, BENT, DILIGENT, DISPOSED, DREADFUL, EASY, FIT, HARD, INCLINED, QUICK, READY, SUBJECT, USED, &c.

3dly, After the following adjectives, ADMIRABLE, GOOD, DEXTEROUS, HANDSOME, SCARCE, the LAST, the FIRST, the SECOND, &c.

And, lastly, After the following verbs, TO AMUSE, TO ASPIRE OR AIM AT, TO BEGIN, TO CONDEMN, TO CONTINUE OR GO ON, TO COMPEL OR FORCE, TO DESIGN OR DESTINE, TO DISPOSE, TO EMPLOY OR SPEND, TO ENCOURAGE, TO ENGAGE, TO EXCITE, TO EXHORT, TO HELP, TO INDUCE, TO INVITE, TO LEARN, TO PLEASE, TO SERVE, TO TAKE A PLEASURE IN OR TO, TO TEACH, TO THINK, &c.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

Come here, Paul, I have something to communicate to you. - We have much to fear in our present situation, and a great many hazards to run. - I cannot go to the play to night, for I have five or six visits to pay. - Is there any thing pleasanter to see than the flux and reflux of the sea? - She is always the first to (find fault) with what I do. - *savoir à redire à*
Do not gather that apple, it is not yet good to eat. - Mr. N. told me you had a country-house to let. -

Your
lamer, v.
Your

Your master does not love you, because you are not diligent in learning your lesson. - The greatest part of men spend their time either in doing nothing, or doing what they ought not to do. - What you say of her is very hard to be believed. - Tell him

difficile, adj.

I have no complaints to make about his conduct. -

de

Why do you oblige her to ask my pardon, since she is not inclined to do it herself? - Life is so short, that we should employ all our days in preparing ourselves for the other world. - There is no more danger to fear. - Use yourself, said a father to his

s'acoutumer, v.

son, to practise virtue; that alone will help you to bear with patience all the vicissitudes of fortune. -

supporter, v.
Endeavour to please your masters. - Never amuse yourself in reading bad books. - You can never spend your time better than in reading and studying

passer, v.
the history of your own country. - Learn to speak well, but above all to speak truth. - That science,

dire, v.

which teaches us to see things just such as they are, is highly worthy of cultivation. - An honest man always takes pleasure in obliging his friends. - Do you begin to translate French well? - Why did you not oblige him to pay you what he owes you? - Why do you not (get ready) to set out with us? -

s'appréter, v.

R

I love

I love to discourse with polite and sensible people.
s'entretenir, v.

N. B. For the sake of euphony, the following verbs, TO BEGIN, TO CONTINUE, TO CONSTRAIN, TO ENGAGE, TO EXHORT, TO COMPEL OF FORCE, TO ENDEAVOUR, TO OBLIGE, may be succeeded by *de* or *à*, as most convenient.



The preposition *pour* is to be used before a verb in the infinitive mood, when it expresses the CAUSE, the DESIGN, or the END, and then the English particle TO may be expressed by IN ORDER TO, TO THE END, or FOR TO. This preposition is also used after the adverbs ENOUGH, ON PURPOSE, TOO, TOO MUCH, or LESS; and before an infinitive, in the beginning of a period.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I will do every thing in my power to please him.

Mrs D.— has too much pride to confess she (is in *avoir* the wrong.) - To know geography well, one must *sort*

&c. - I assure you, that I came on purpose to see you. - She will do all that is in her power to oblige you, and to prove to you that she is truly your friend. - The wicked live to die, but the righteous die to live. - She has vanity enough to believe all that you tell her. - I wrote to you sometime ago to let you know that your brothers were arrived. - *faire, v.*

He promised me that he would do every thing to deserve

deserve the honour of your protection. - We did
faire, v.
 all that we could to pass the river, but we could
 not (bring it about.) - To convince you that I am
venir à bout de, v.
 ready to do you any service, (be so kind as) to com-
avoir la bonté de
 mand me. - Why did you not punish her for having
 done what you forbid her to do? - A man should
 live a century, at least, to know the world, and
vivre, v. siècle, m.
 many centuries to know how to make a proper use
 ++
 of that knowledge.



IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS ON THE VERB
 AVOIR, TO HAVE.

Avoir mal à la tête, to have the head ache, or a pain
 in one's head.

Avoir mal aux oreilles, to have sore ears, or a pain
 in one's ears.

Avoir mal aux yeux, to have sore eyes, or a pain in
 one's eyes.

Avoir mal au nez, to have a sore nose, or a pain in
 one's nose.

Avoir mal à la bouche, to have a sore mouth, or a
 pain in one's mouth.

Avoir mal aux dents, &c. to have the tooth-ache, &c.

We say, after the same manner,

Avoir froid aux mains, aux pieds, &c. e. g. *j'ai froid*,
à la tête, aux mains, et aux pieds, my head, my
 hands, and my feet, are cold.

Avoir beau, to be in vain, e. g.

Vous avez beau parler, it is in vain for you to talk.

Avoir beaucoup de peine, to have much ado.

Avoir de la peine à, e. g.

J'ai de la peine à vous croire, I CAN HARDLY believe you.

Avoir besoin de, to want, to have occasion for.

Avoir la bonté de, (*daigner*,) to be so kind as.

Avoir connoissance, avis de, to have notice of.

Avoir cours, to take, to be in vogue.

Avoir la mine de, to be like, to look like : e. g.

Vous avez la mine d'être intelligent, you look like a man of understanding.

Avoir bonne mine, to look well : e. g.

Vous avez très bonne mine aujourd'hui, you look very well to-day.

Avoir plus de peur que de mal, to be more afraid than hurt.

Avoir raison, to be in the right.

Avoir tort, to be in the wrong.

Avoir soin, to take care.

N'avoir que de la langue, to be nothing but talk.

N'avoir que faire de, to have no occasion or business of or for.

N'avoir garde de } are } to be sure not,
or } expressed } or

Se garder bien de } by } by no means.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

I could not call upon you this morning, because I had a pain in my head. - My brother would have come with me, but he has a sore leg, and is obliged to keep his bed. - I heard your mother

pouvoir, v. passer, v. chez, p.

cause I had A PAIN IN MY head. - My brother would have come with me, but he has A SORE leg, *jambes, f.*

and is obliged to keep his bed. - I heard your mother

garder, v.

voir, v. dire, v.

mother

mother had THE TOOTH-ACHE ; is it true? - No, madam, but she has A PAIN IN HER side. - I have not yet finished my exercise, for MY HANDS WERE so COLD, that I could not write another word, besides that, I HAD MUCH ADO to find my books, I did not know where to look for them. - IT WILL BE IN VAIN FOR YOU to write to me, I never will answer you. - I CAN HARDLY believe what you tell me. - Miss N. cried very much yesterday, but I think she WAS MORE AFRAID THAN HURT. - She is LIKE to meet with many discouragements. - Your sister does not LOOK so WELL to-day as she did yesterday. - AM I NOT IN THE RIGHT not to go there any more? - I WILL TAKE CARE to prevent them from coming here, for THEY ARE NOTHING BUT TALK. - YOU ARE IN THE WRONG not to ask for his horse, he would lend it to you. - Why should I borrow his horse, when I have one of my own. - I HAVE NO OCCASION FOR his. - BE so KIND as to carry that letter to Mr H—'s, but BE SURE NOT to tell him who sent you.



ON ETRE, TO BE.

Etre { *à son aise,*
en bonne passe,
bien dans ses affaires,

} to be in good circumstances.

R 3

Etre

Etre bien auprès de quelqu'un, to be in great favour with one.

Etre mal avec quelqu'un, to be out with one.

Etre à charge à quelqu'un, to be chargeable, troublesome, or a burden to one.

Etre but à but, to be equal.

Etre de moitié, to go halves.

Etre à la portée du fusil, to be within gun-shot.

Etre à la portée de la voix, to be within call.

Etre { *à la veille de,* } to be upon the brink,
 { *sur le point de,* } or very near to.

EXERCISES UPON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

“Your brother IS IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES NOW. Somebody told me he WAS IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH the king. — Yes, it is true, but HE IS OUT with my father, because HE IS TROUBLESOME to the family. — Well, Mr. R.—and he ARE EQUALS. — I thought Mr. A. and Mrs D. WENT HALVES in that affair, but I heard the contrary.—The two fleets WERE WITHIN GUN-SHOT, and very NEAR beginning the engagement, when we left them. I WILL BE WITHIN CALL.



ON FAIRE, TO MAKE OR DO.

Faire cas de, to value, to esteem.

Faire un tour de promenade, to take a walk.

Faire le malade, to sham sickness.

Faire l'école buissonnière, to play truant.

Faire

Faire beaucoup de chemin, to go a great way.

Faire le bel esprit, to set up for a wit.

Faire fond sur quelqu'un, to rely upon one.

Faire savoir, to let one know, to inform.

Faire voile, or } to set sail.

Mettre à la voile, }

Faire faire, to bespeak, to get made, to oblige one to do.

Faire de son pis, to do one's worst.

ne Faire que de, to be just.

or

venir de, to have but just. e. g.

Il ne fait que d'arriver, he is but just arrived.

ne Faire que, to do nothing but.

se Faire des amis, des ennemis, to get friends, enemies.

se Faire des affaires, to bring one's self into trouble.

s'en Faire accroire, to be conceited, to have a good opinion of one's self.

se Defaire de, to get rid of, to part with, to leave off.

c'en est Fait de moi, I am undone.

c'en étoit Fait de lui, he was undone.

c'en sera Fait d'elle, she will be undone.

c'en seroit Fait de nous, we should be undone.

The English verb, TO CAUSE, preceding the verb TO BE, immediately followed by a participle passive, is rendered, in French, by the verb FAIRE, and then the verb TO BE is not expressed, but the participle passive is turned into the infinitive mood: e. g. *il lui FIT COUPER la tête*, he CAUSED his head TO BE CUT OFF.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

Do not lose that ring, for I VALUE it much; it

car, c.

en, pro.

is a particular friend of yours who gave it me. — I

would go and TAKE A WALK, if I were well. — Do

→

se porter, v.

you

you not SHAM SICKNESS now and then ? — Did not
your brother PLAY TRUANT last week ? — That
man GOES A GREAT WAY for a trifle. — Mr. P.
bagatelle, f.

SETS UP FOR A WIT wherever he goes. — You may
partout où, adv. pouvoir, v.

RELY UPON what I tell you. — LET ME KNOW
whether he will pay you or not. — We SHALL SET
fi, c.

SAIL about the fifteenth of the next month. — Why
did you not BESPEAK three or four pairs of shoes
more ? — I will give him an exercise, and OBLIGE
HIM TO DO it in my presence. — She told me, if she
were obliged to do it, she WOULD DO HER WORST.
We HAD BUT JUST come in when it began to rain. —
entrer, v.

You DO NOTHING BUT play, from morning till
night. — That young lady WILL GET friends every
par
where. — If you do not take care, you WILL BRING
sout, adv.

YOURSELF INTO TROUBLE. — Permit me to tell you
that you ARE TOO MUCH CONCEITED. — I WILL GET
RID OF my house as soon as I can. — Your brother
aussitôt que, c. pouvoir, v.

IS UNDONE, if his master comes to know of it.



ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Aimer mieux, to have rather, to choose rather.

Se donner bien des airs, to take a great deal upon one's self.

Il ne faut pas s'étonner, it is no wonder.

Il me tarde de, I long to.

Penser, to be like. (Followed by a verb in the infinitive mood.)

S'en prendre à, to lay the fault or blame upon one, to come upon one for.

Venir à bout de, to bring about.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

I RATHER CHOOSE to set out now than later. — She told me she HAD RATHER do any thing than speak to Mr. L. — Do not you think Mrs. H. TAKES A GREAT DEAL UPON HERSELF? — IT IS NO WONDER that I do not speak French as well as you; you have been several years in France, and I never was there. — I LONG to see your father, and tell him how well you have behaved all the time of his absence. — I HAD LIKE to have been killed in coming here. — If he lose, he WILL LAY THE BLAME UPON YOU. — Should not your sister succeed, whom WOULD SHE LAY THE FAULT UPON? — You say you LONG to speak French; and I too, I assure you. Do not begin a thing unless you are sure TO BRING IT ABOUT.



ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Se passer de, to do without, or, to be easy without.

Savoir bon gré, to take kindly of.

Trouver mauvais que, to take ill if. †

Ne tenir qu'à, † to be in one's power,
‡ to lie in one's power. e. g.

Il ne tient qu'à moi, à vous, à lui, à elle, &c.

it is in my, your, his, her, power, &c.

Il ne tient pas à moi, à vous, &c. que,

it is not my, your, fault, &c. if. §

Vouloir du bien à, to wish one well.

En vouloir à, to have a spite against.

Je souhaiterois pouvoir, I wish I could.

Il y va, il y alloit, de votre vie, your life is, was, at
stake.

Il y va, il y alloit, de mon honneur, my honour is, was,
concerned in it.

Je ne laisse pas de, I nevertheless, or, for all that.

† With the following verb in the subjunctive.

§ With the following verb in the subjunctive, and
ne before it.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

When I have wine, I drink some; but when I
have none, I AM EASY WITHOUT. — If you will BE
vouloir, v.

SO KIND AS TO write to my father, to let him know
my situation, I SHALL TAKE IT KINDLY OF YOU. —

I hope you WILL NOT TAKE IT ILL IF I write to
your uncle at the same time. IT IS IN HER POWER

en, p.

to live in the country and be very happy there. — It
de à

WILL

WILL SOON LIE IN YOUR POWER to make us happy.
rendre, v.

I assure you it SHALL NOT BE MY FAULT if you do not succeed, for I WISH YOU WELL. — YOU HAVE A SPITE AGAINST your brother because IT WAS IN HIS POWER, two or three times, to oblige you, and he never would. — I WISH I COULD persuade you how sorry he is for it; but his honour WAS CONCERNED in not doing it; and, though you are very

de
angry with him, he would NEVERTHELESS (or,
contre, p.

FOR ALL THAT) do you service, if it were IN HIS
rendre, v.

POWER.



General

General and promiscuous Exercises on different Subjects.

OF THE UNDERSTANDING OF *intelligence, f.* LANGUAGES.

THE understanding of languages serves (for an)
de
introduction to all the sciences. By it we come,
parvenir, v.
with very little trouble, at the knowledge of a great
many fine things, which have cost those who in-
vented them a great deal of pains. By it all times
siècle, m.
and countries lie open to us. By it we become,
être, v.
in some means, contemporary to all ages, and inha-
bitants of all kingdoms. It (enables) us to con-
mettre en état
verse with the most learned men of all antiquity,
who seem to have lived and laboured for us. We
find in them many masters, whom (we are allowed)
nous est permis
to consult at leisure; many friends, who are always
at hand, and whose useful and agreeable conver-
sation improves the mind. It informs us of a thou-
enrichir, v.
sand curious subjects, and teaches us equally how
à
(to make an advantage) of the virtues and vices of
profiter, v.
mankind. Without the assistance of languages, all
these

these oracles are dumb to us, and all these treasures (locked up) ; and, for want of having the key ^{pour, p.} which alone can open us the door (to them,) we remain poor in the midst of so many riches, and ignorant in the midst of all the sciences.



OF STUDY.

WE (come into the world) surrounded with a ^{naitre, v.} cloud of ignorance, which is increased by the false prejudices of a bad education. By study, the former is dispersed and the latter corrected. It gives proportion and exactness to our thoughts and reasonings; ^{justesse, f.} instructs us how to range in due order whatever we have to speak or write, and presents us ^{dire, v.} with the brightest sages of antiquity as patterns ^{modèle, m.} for our conduct, whom, in this sense, we may well call, with Seneca, the masters and teachers of mankind. ^{précepteur, m.} But the usefulness of study is not confined to what we call science, it renders us also more fit for business and employments; besides, though ^{de plus, adv. quand, c.}

S

this

* See the observation on the preposition WITH.

this study were of no other use than (the acquiring)
 an habit of labour, (the softening)[†] the pains of it,
 (the procuring)[†] a steadiness of mind, and (conquer-
 ing)[†] our aversions to application and a sedentary
 life, or whatever else seems (to lay a restraint upon)
assujettir, v.
 us, it would still be of very great advantage. In
 reality, it draws us off from idleness, play, and de-
retirer, v.
 bauchery. It usefully fills up the vacant hours of
 the day, and renders very agreeable that leisure,
 which, without the assistance of literature, is a kind
 of death, and, in a manner, the grave of a man
 whilst he is alive. It enables us to pass a right
 judgement upon other men's labours, to enter into
 society with men of understanding, to keep the
fréquenter, v.
 best company, (to have a share in) the discourses
prendre part à
 of the most learned, to furnish out matter for con-
 versation, (without which,) we must be silent, to
 render it more agreeable and more useful, by inter-
 mixing facts with reflections, and setting the one
reléver, v.
 by the other.



INDO-

† These participles active are to be rendered in French
 by the infinitive.

ENDOLENCE CHARACTERISED.

ENDOLENCE deprives men of all that activity which should call forth their virtues and make them illustrious. An indolent man is scarcely a man; he is half a woman. He wills and unwills in a breath. He may have good intentions to discharge a duty, while that duty is at a distance; let it but approach, let him view the time of action near, his hands immediately (drop down) in languor. What (can be

tomber, v. *peut-on*
done) with such a man? He is absolutely good for

faire * nothing. Business tires him, reading fatigues him, the service of his country interferes too much with his pleasures, and even attendance at court, though for the time of advancement, is too great a constraint upon him. His life should be passed on a bed of down. If he be employed, moments (are as) hours

duree, m. *s'employer, v.* *s'embler, v.*
to him; if he be amused, hours are as moments.

s'amuser, v.
In general, his whole time eludes him; he lets it glide unheeded, like water under a bridge. Ask

insensiblement, adv.
him what he has done with his morning, he knows

* *matinée, f.*
nothing about it, for he has lived without one reflection upon his existence. He has slept as long as it was possible for him to sleep, dressed slowly,

* See the observation on the preposition WITH.

amused himself in chat with the first person that called upon him, and taken several turns in his room
faire, v.

till dinner. Dinner is served up, and the evening will be spent as unprofitably as the morning, and his whole life as this day. (Once more,) such a
Encore une fois, adv.

man is good for nothing. It is only pride that can support him in a life so worthless, and so much beneath the character of a man.



ANECDOTE OF THE CARDINAL VIVIERS.

JOHN de Brogni, cardinal of Viviers, who presided at the council of Constance as dean of the cardinals, had been a hog-driver in his infancy. Some monks, passing by the place where he was busied in that mean employment, and taking notice of his wit and vivacity, offered to carry him to Rome, and bring him up to study. The boy accepted of their offer, and went straight to a shoemaker to buy a pair of shoes for his journey; the shoemaker trusted him with part of the price, and told him, smiling, he should pay him the rest when he was made a cardinal. He became a cardinal in reality, and did not forget his former low condition, but took care to perpetuate the memory of it. In a chapel he built at Geneva, over against the gate of St. Peter's church,

church, he caused this adventure to be carved in stone; where he is represented young and without shoes, keeping hogs under a tree, and all around the wall are the figures of shoes, to express the favour he had received from the shoemaker. This monument is still subsisting at Geneva.



OF ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is truly the queen of isles, the empire and citadel of Neptune. It is at the same time the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the country of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the bulwark of Holland, the scourge of France, the purgatory of the friends of subjection, and, in one word, the paradise of liberty. The ladies there are very handsome; courage is as if it were natural to the men, but it is carried to an excess that approaches near to brutality. Mental talents are as great, or perhaps greater there, than in any other country; it is there that fortune may be justly said to pour out her favours with a liberal hand. The language of England is a mixture of all those that are spoken in Europe, but it has a greater degree of energy, and is more copious than any other. In short, this nation seems to want nothing, to complete its happiness,

ness, but the secret of knowing how to enjoy it. The natural inquietude of the people, and their excessive jealousy with respect to their privileges and freedom, have often plunged them into all the horrors of civil wars, which have brought them (to the very verge) of destruction. From the observations I have been enabled to make, I can with safety say, that no place is more capable of affording pleasure to a young man, who understands the language, and has a fortune sufficient to support the expences of a gentleman.



NO FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE WICKED:

THREE villains, having made a considerable booty, at a small distance from a country town, agreed, (as it was not expedient (*) for all three to enter the town together,) that one of them should go and buy provisions, and bring them to the place of rendezvous in a wood. Whilst he was gone, the two others, who were left, consulted together, and, in order to enlarge their share of the booty, determined to kill their comrade, as soon as he should return with their food. This was executed; but their

(*) See the note in the exercises on the impersonal verbs.

their murdered companion, who had formed precisely the same design against them, had, after having satisfied his own appetite, poisoned the food he bought them. Thus they all died by the treachery of each other.



BEGIN NOTHING OF WHICH YOU HAVE NOT
WELL CONSIDERED THE END.

A certain cham of Tartary, (going a progress)
faire une tournée
with his nobles, was met by a dervise, who cried, with a loud voice, "Whoever will give me a hundred pieces of gold, I will give him (a piece of
un bon-
" advice.") The cham ordered him the sum; upon
avis
which the dervise said, "Begin nothing of which
" you have not well considered the end." The courtiers, upon hearing this plain sentence, smiled, and said, with a sneer, "The dervise is well paid for his maxim." But the king was so well satisfied with the answer, that he ordered it to be written, in golden letters, in several places of his palace, and engraved on all his plate. Not long after, the king's surgeon was bribed to kill him with a poisoned lancet, at the time he (let him blood.) One day,
saigner, v.
when the king's arm was bound, and the fatal lancet
in

in the surgeon's hand, he read on the bason, " Begin
 " nothing of which you have not well considered
 " the end." He immediately started, and let the
 lance fall out of his hand. The king observed his
 confusion, and inquired the reason. The surgeon
 (fell prostrate) confessed the whole affair, and was
se jettà à ses pieds
 pardoned, but the conspirators died. The cham,
 turning to his courtiers, who had heard the advice
 with contempt, told them, that council could not
 be too much valued, since it had saved a king's life.



ON THE PASSIONS.

AN Athenian intreated Demosthenes to plead
 for him against a citizen, from whom he pre-
 tended to have received a great affront; and, as he
 was giving a relation of this pretended ill usage,
 with a cold and sedate tone of voice, without passion
 or warmth, Not a word of this is true, says De-
 mosthenes, you have not been ill treated, as you
 say you were. How! replies the other, raising his
 voice, and seeming in a great passion: Have not I
 been ill treated? have not I been injured? Upon
 hearing this tone of voice, Demosthenes perceived
 the truth, and undertook the cause. Cicero relates
 something like this of an orator, named Callidius,
 against

against whom he pleaded. What, says he, if it were true, that a design was formed against your life, as you pretend, would you speak of an attempt of this kind with such a languid careless air, which, far from moving the passions of your auditors, is fit only to lull them asleep? Is that the language of grief and indignation, which put lively and animated complaints into the mouths even of children? These two examples shew that we must be moved ourselves, if we would move others, and feel the same emotions in our own breasts with which we would inspire others.



ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

I COME now to another part of your letter; which is the orthography, if I may call bad spelling ORTHOGRAPHY. You spell induce, ENDUCE; and grandeur, you spell grandURE; two faults of which few of my house-maids would have been guilty. I must tell you, that orthography, in the true sense of the word, is so absolutely necessary for a man of letters, or a gentleman, that one false spelling may fix a ridicule upon him for the rest of his life; and I know a man of quality, who never recovered the ridicule of having spelled WHOLESOME without the w.

READING

READING with care will secure every body from false spelling; for books are always well spelled, according to the orthography of the times. Some words are indeed doubtful, being spelled differently by authors of equal authority; but those are few, and in those cases every man has his option, because he may plead his authority either way; but, where there is but one right way, as in the two words above-mentioned, it is unpardonable and ridiculous for a gentleman to miss it; even a woman, of a tolerable education, would despise and laugh at a lover who should send her an ill-spelled BILLET-DOUX. I fear, and suspect, that you have taken it into your head, in most cases, that the manner is all, and the manner little or nothing. If you have, undeceive yourself, and be convinced, that, in every thing, the manner is full as important as the matter. If you speak the sense of an angel, in bad words, and with a disagreeable utterance, nobody will hear you twice, who can help it. If you write epistles as well as Cicero, but in a very bad hand, and very ill spelled, whoever receives, will laugh at, them; and if you had the figure of Adonis, with an awkward air and motions, it would disgust instead of pleasing.



ON RHETORIC.

I BELIEVE you are the first boy, to whom (under the age of eight years) one has ever ventured to mention the figures of rhetoric. But I am of opinion, that we cannot begin to think too young; and that the art, which teaches us how to persuade the mind and touch the heart, must surely deserve the earliest attention.

You cannot but be convinced, that a man, who speaks and writes with elegance and grace, who makes choice of good words, and adorns and embellishes the subject upon which he either speaks or writes, will persuade better, and succeed more easily in obtaining what he wishes, than a man who does not explain himself clearly; speaks his language ill; or makes use of low and vulgar expressions; and who has neither grace nor elegance in any thing that he says. Now, it is by rhetoric that the art of speaking eloquently is taught; and, though I cannot think of grounding you in it, as yet, I would wish, however, to give you an idea of it suitable to your age,

The first thing, you should attend to, is to speak whatever language you do speak in its greatest purity, and according to the rules of grammar; for
we

we must never offend against grammar, nor make use of words which are not really words. This is not all; for not to speak ill is not sufficient; we must speak well; and the best method of attaining to that is to read the best authors with attention; and to observe how people of fashion speak, and those who express themselves best; for common people, footmen, and maid-servants, all speak ill. They make use of low and vulgar expressions, which people of rank never use. In numbers, they join the singular and the plural together; in genders, they confound masculine with feminine; and, in tenses, they often take the one for the other. In order to avoid all these faults, we must read with care, observe the turn and expressions of the best authors; and not pass a word which we do not understand, or concerning which we have the least doubt, without exactly inquiring the meaning of it. For example; when you read Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with Mr. Martin, you should ask him the meaning of every word you do not know; and also, whether it is a word that may be made use of in prose as well as in verse; for the language of poetry is different from that which is proper for common discourse; and a man would be to blame, to make use of some words, in prose, which are happily applied in poetry. In the same manner, when you read French, with Mr. Pelnote, ask him

the

the meaning of every word you meet with, that is new to you ; and desire him to give you examples of the various ways in which it may be used. All this requires only a little attention, and yet there is nothing more useful. It is said that a man must be born a poet, but that he can make himself an orator. *NASCITUR POETA, FIT ORATOR.* This means, that, to be a poet, one must be born with a certain degree of strength and vivacity of mind ; but that attention, reading, and labour, are sufficient to form an orator. Adieu.



ON FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP derives all its strength and beauty, and the only existence which is durable, from the qualities of the heart, or from virtuous and lovely dispositions. Or, should these be wanting, they, or some shadow of them, must be supposed present. Therefore friendship may be described to be, “ The union of two souls by means of virtue, “ the common object and cement of their mutual “ affection.” Without virtue, or the supposition of it, friendship is only a mercenary league, an alliance of interest, which must dissolve of course, when that interest decays or subsists no longer. It is not so much any particular passion, as a composition of

T

some

some of the noblest feelings and passions of the mind. Good sense, a just taste, and love of virtue, a thorough candour and benignity of heart, or what is usually called a good temper, and a generous sympathy of sentiments and affections, are the necessary ingredients of this virtuous connection. When it is grafted on esteem, strengthened by habit, and mellowed by time, it yields infinite pleasure, ever new and ever growing; it is a noble support amidst the various trials and vicissitudes of life, and a high seasoning to most of our other enjoyments.



ON GENEROSITY.

GENEROSITY is found in all ranks of people. We meet with persons whose circumstances, though very unhappy, are yet inspired with the noblest sentiments. Admiral de Chatillon, being one day at mass, in the church of the Jacobins, on St. Dominic's festival, a beggar came to ask alms of him, at the time he was most fervent at his prayers. The admiral, putting his hand into his pocket, gave him a great number of pieces of gold, without counting them, or thinking on what he was doing. So considerable a sum dazzled the poor man's eyes, and surprised him greatly. But he was perfectly honest, as will appear from his conduct. He waited for the
admiral

admiral at the church door, and, as he was going out, Sir, said he, shewing him what he had received, I do not know whether you intended to bestow so great a sum upon me, and, if you did not, I will not take it. This behaviour surpris'd the admiral, who, gazing at the poor man with admiration, I did not design, said he, to give you all the money you shew me, but, since you are so generous as to restore it, I will be no less so, and therefore shall leave it to you.



ON LYING.

I REALLY know nothing more criminal, more mean, and more ridiculous, than lying. It is the production either of malice, cowardice, or vanity, and generally misses of its aim in every one of these views; for lies are always detected sooner or later. If I tell a malicious lie, in order to affect any man's fortune or character, I may indeed injure him for some time, but I shall be sure to be the greatest sufferer at last; for, as soon as ever I am detected, (and detected I most certainly shall be,) I am blasted for the infamous attempt; and whatever is said afterwards, to the disadvantage of that person, however true, passes for calumny. If I lie, or equivocate, for it is the same thing, in order to excuse myself for something that I have said or done, and to avoid the

danger or the shame that I apprehend from it, I discover, at once, my fear as well as my falsehood; and only increase, instead of avoiding, the danger and the shame; I show myself to be the lowest and the meanest of mankind, and am sure to be always treated as such. Fear, instead of avoiding, invites, danger; for concealed cowards will insult known ones. If one has had the misfortune to be in the wrong, there is something noble in frankly owning it; it is the only way of atoning for it, and the only way of being forgiven. Equivocating, evading, shuffling, in order to remove a present danger or inconveniency, is something so mean, and betrays so much fear, that whoever practises them always deserves to be, and often will be, kicked. There is another sort of lies, inoffensive enough in themselves, but wonderfully ridiculous; I mean those lies which a mistaken vanity suggests, that defeat the very end for which they are calculated, and terminate in the humiliation and confusion of their author, who is sure to be detected. These are chiefly narrative and historical lies, all intended to do infinite honour to their author. He is always the hero of his own romances; he has been in dangers from which nobody but himself ever escaped; he has seen, with his own eyes, whatever other people have heard or read of; and has ridden more miles post, in one day, than ever courier went

in,

in two. He is soon discovered, and as soon becomes the object of universal contempt and ridicule. Remember then, as long as you live, that nothing but strict truth can carry you through the world, with either your conscience or your honour unwounded. It is not only your duty, but your interest; as a proof of which you may always observe, that the greatest fools are the greatest liars. For my own part, I judge of every man's truth by his degree of understanding.



ON CHARITY.

ZACCHOR and EZREFF, two youths, begged the dervise Morat, their tutor, who was a seer, and blessed by Mahomet with the knowledge of future events, to permit them to visit the curiosities of Aleppo, to which place they were but lately come, for the advantage of the wise and holy man's instructions, and who had undertaken their education. He gave each of them a few aspers, on going forth, to expend on whatever their inclinations prompted to; and, on their return, he inquired how they had disposed of their money. I, said Zacchor, cast my eyes on some of the finest dates Syria ever produced; I laid out my aspers, and indulged in what perhaps I shall never meet the like of again. And I, said

Esreff, met a poor helpless wretch, with an infant at her breast, whose cries pierced my soul ; she was reduced to the utmost extremity ; the angel of death seemed to glare forth in her eyes, and she had scarce strength left to beg the assistance my heart induced me to give her, and which our prophet commands all musselmans to bestow on misery like her's. She had my aspers, and I grieved I had no more to bestow. The money, said Morat to Zacchor, which you have exchanged for the dates, will, in a few hours, be converted into the most odious of substances. But, Esreff, said he, turning to the other, besides the pleasure you must enjoy, whenever you reflect on what you have done, know, that your well-bestowed aspers will produce a never-fading fruit*, and contribute to your happiness, both in this world and the world to come ; and moreover know, that the infant, whose life you have saved, and who, without your assistance, must with his mother have perished, will, so heaven has decreed, live to repay your goodness, by saving your life many years hence, and rescuing you from the most imminent dangers.



* Expressed in French, " A fruit that will never fade."

MODESTY THE BEST GUARD OF VIRTUE.

MODESTY is not only an ornament, but also a guard, to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from every thing that has danger in it. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing which is hurtful.

I cannot at present recollect either the place or time of what I am going to mention; but I have read somewhere, in the history of ancient Greece, that the women of the country were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to make away with themselves. The senate, after having tried many expedients to prevent this self-murder, which was so frequent among them, published an edict, that if any woman whatever should lay violent hands upon herself, her corpse should be exposed naked in the street, and dragged about the city in the most public manner. This edict immediately put a stop to the practice which was before so common. We may see in this instance the strength of female modesty, which was able to overcome the violence even of madness and despair. The fear of shame, in the fair sex, was in those days more prevalent than that of death.

If

If modesty has so great an influence over our actions, and is in many cases so impregnable a fence to virtue, what can more undermine morality than that politeness, which reigns among the unthinking part of mankind, and treats as unfashionable the most ingenuous part of our behaviour; which recommends impudence as good breeding, and keeps a man always in countenance, not because he is innocent, but because he is shameless.

Seneca thought modesty so great a check to vice, that he prescribes to us the practice of it in secret, and advises us to raise it in ourselves, upon imaginary occasions, when such as are real do not offer themselves; for this is the meaning of his precept, that, when we are by ourselves, and in our greatest solitudes, we should fancy that Cato stands before us, and sees every thing we do. In short, if you banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

After these reflections on modesty, as it is a virtue, I must observe, that there is a vicious modesty, which justly deserves to be ridiculed, and which these persons very often discover, who value themselves most upon a well-bred confidence. This happens, when a man is ashamed to act up to his reason, and would not upon any consideration be surprized in the practice of those duties, for the performance of which

which he was sent into the world. Many an impudent libertine would blush to be caught in a serious discourse, and would scarce be able to shew his head after having disclosed a religious thought. Decency of behaviour, all outward shew of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, are carefully avoided by this set of shame-faced people, as what would disparage their gaiety of temper, and infallibly bring them to dishonour. This is such a poorness of spirit, such a despicable cowardice, such a degenerate abject state of mind, as one would think human nature incapable of, did we not meet with frequent instances of it in ordinary conversation.

There is another kind of vicious modesty, which makes a man ashamed of his person, his birth, his profession, his poverty, or the like misfortunes, which it was not in his choice to prevent, and is not in his power to rectify. If a man appear ridiculous, by any of the afore-mentioned circumstances, he becomes much more so, by being out of countenance for them. They should rather give him occasion to exert a noble spirit, and to palliate those imperfections, which are not in his power, by those perfections which are; or, to use a very witty allusion of an eminent author, he should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels.



A LIFE OF VIRTUE PREFERABLE TO A LIFE
OF PLEASURE: EXEMPLIFIED IN THE
CHOICE OF HERCULES.

WHEN Hercules, says the divine Prodicus, was in that part of his youth in which it was natural for him to consider what course of life he ought to pursue, he one day retired into a desert, where the silence and solitude of the place very much favoured his meditations. As he was musing on his present condition, very much perplexed, in himself, on the state of life he should choose, he saw two women, of a larger stature than ordinary, approaching towards him. One of them had a very noble air and graceful deportment; her beauty was natural and easy; her person clean and unspotted; her eyes were cast towards the ground, with an agreeable reserve; her motion and behaviour full of modesty; and her raiment as white as snow. The other had a great deal of health and floridness in her countenance, which she had helped with an artificial white and red, and endeavoured to appear more graceful than ordinary in her mien, by a mixture of affectation in all her gestures. She had a wonderful confidence and assurance in her looks, and all the variety of colours in her dress that she thought was the most proper to shew her complexion to an advantage. She cast her eyes upon herself, then turned them on those that were present, to see how they liked her, and often
looked

looked on the figure she made in her own shadow. Upon her nearer approach to Hercules, she stepped before the other lady, who came forward with a regular composed carriage, and, running up to him, accosted him after the following manner.

My dear Hercules, says she, I find you are very much divided, in your own thoughts, upon the way of life that you ought to choose: be my friend, and follow me; I will lead you into the possession of pleasure and out of the reach of pain, and remove you from all the noise and disquietude of business: the affairs of either war or peace shall have no power to disturb you: your whole employment shall be to make your life easy, and to entertain every sense with its proper gratifications. Sumptuous tables, beds of roses, clouds of perfumes, concerts of music, crouds of beauties, are all in readiness to receive you. Come along with me into this region of delights, this world of pleasure, and bid farewell for ever to care, to pain, and to business.

Hercules, hearing the lady talk after this manner, desired to know her name; to which she answered, my friends, and those who are well acquainted with me, call me Happiness; but my enemies, and those who would injure my reputation, give me the name of Pleasure.

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By this time the other lady was come up, who addressed herself to the young hero in a very different manner.

Hercules, says she, I offer myself to you, because I know you are descended from the gods, and give proofs of that descent by your love to virtue and application to the studies proper to your age. This makes me hope you will gain, both for yourself and me, an immortal reputation. But, before I invite you into my society and friendship, I will be open and sincere with you, and must lay down this, as an established truth, that there is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains and labour. The gods have set a price upon every real and noble pleasure. If you would gain the favour of the deity, you must be at the pains of worshipping him; if the friendship of good men, you must study to oblige them; if you would be honoured by your country, you must take care to serve it. In short, if you would be eminent in war or peace, you must become master of all the qualifications that can make you so. These are the only terms and conditions upon which I can propose happiness. The goddess of Pleasure here broke in upon her discourse: You see, said she, Hercules, by her own confession, the way to her pleasure is long and difficult; whereas that which I propose is short and easy. Alas! said the other lady, whose visage glowed with a passion
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made up of scorn and pity, what are the pleasures you propose? To eat before you are hungry, drink before you are thirsty, sleep before you are tired; to gratify appetites before they are raised, and raise such appetites as nature never planted. You never heard the most delicious music, which is the praise of one's self; nor saw the most beautiful object, which is the work of one's own hands. Your votaries pass away their youth in a dream of mistaken pleasures, while they are hoarding up anguish, torment, and remorse, for old age. As for me, I am a friend of the gods, and of good men; an agreeable companion to the artisan, a household guardian to the fathers of families, a patron and protector of servants, an associate in all true and generous friendships. The banquets of my votaries are never costly, but always delicious; for none eat or drink at them who are not invited by hunger and thirst. Their slumbers are sound, and their wakings chearful. My young men have the pleasure of hearing themselves praised by those who are in years, and those who are in years, of being honoured by those who are young. In a word, my followers are favoured by the gods, beloved by their acquaintance, esteemed by their country, and, after the close of their labours, honoured by posterity.

We know, by the life of this memorable hero, to which of these two ladies he gave up his heart; and I believe, every one, who reads this, will do him the justice to approve his choice.

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I very much admire the speeches of these ladies, as containing in them the chief arguments for a life of virtue, or a life of pleasure, that could enter into the thoughts of an heathen ; but I am particularly pleased with the different figures he gives the two goddesses. Our modern authors have represented pleasure or vice with an alluring face, but ending in snakes and monsters : here she appears in all the charms of beauty, though they are all false and borrowed ; and, by that means, composes a vision entirely natural and pleasing.

I have translated this allegory for the benefit of the youth of Great-Britain ; and particularly of those who are still in the deplorable state of non-existence, and whom I most earnestly intreat to come into the world. Let my embryos shew the least inclination to any single virtue, and I shall allow it to be a struggling towards a birth. I do not expect of them, that, like the hero in the foregoing story, they should go about, as soon as they are born, with a club in their hands, and a lion's skin on their shoulders, to root out monsters and destroy tyrants ; but as the finest author of all antiquity has said, upon this very occasion, though a man has not the abilities to distinguish himself in the most shining parts of a great character, he has certainly the capacity of being just, faithful, modest, and temperate.



ON CONTENTMENT.

I WAS once engaged in discourse with a Rosicrucian about the GREAT SECRET. As this kind of men (I mean those of them who are not professed cheats) are overrun with enthusiasm and philosophy, it was very amusing to hear this religious adept descanting on his pretended discovery. He talked of the secret, as of a spirit which lived within an emerald, and converted every thing that was near it to the highest perfection it is capable of. It gives a lustre, says he, to the sun, and water to the diamond. It irradiates every metal, and enriches lead with all the properties of gold. It heightens smoke into flame, flame into light, and light into glory. He farther added, that a single ray of it dissipates pain, and care, and melancholy, from the person on whom it falls. In short, says he, its presence naturally changes every place into a kind of heaven. After he had gone on for some time in this unintelligible cant, I found that he jumbled natural and moral ideas together, in the same discourse, and that his great secret was nothing else but content.

This virtue does indeed produce, in some measure, all those effects which the alchymist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and, if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing, by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the disquietudes arising out of a man's mind,

body, or fortune, it makes him easy under them. It has indeed a kindly influence on the soul of man, in respect of every being to whom he stands related. It extinguishes all murmur, repining, and ingratitude, towards that Being who has allotted him his part to act in this world. It destroys all inordinate ambition, and every tendency to corruption, with regard to the community wherein he is placed. It gives sweetness to his conversation, and a perpetual serenity to all his thoughts.

Among the many methods which might be made use of, for the acquiring of this virtue, I shall only mention the two following. First of all, a man should always consider how much he has more than he wants : and, secondly, how much more unhappy he might be than he really is.

First of all, a man should always consider, how much more he has than he wants. I am wonderfully pleased with the reply which Aristippus made to one who consoled him upon the loss of a farm. ‘ Why, “ said he, I have three farms still, and you have “ but one ; so that I ought rather to be afflicted for “ you, than you for me.” On the contrary, foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess ; and to fix their eyes upon those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties. All the real pleasures and conveniencies of life lie in a narrow compass ;

compass ; but it is the humour of mankind to be always looking forward, and straining after one who has got the start of them in wealth and honour. For this reason, as there are none can be properly called rich who have not more than they want, there are few rich men, in any of the politer nations, but among the middle sort of people, who keep their wishes within their fortunes, and have more wealth than they know how to enjoy. Persons of a higher rank live in a kind of splendid poverty, and are perpetually wanting ; because, instead of acquiescing in the solid pleasures of life, they endeavour to outvie one another in shadows and appearances. Men of sense have at all times beheld, with a great deal of mirth, this silly game that is playing over their heads, and, by contracting their desires, enjoy all that secret satisfaction which others are always in quest of. The truth is, this ridiculous chace after imaginary pleasures cannot be sufficiently exposed, as it is the great source of those evils which generally undo a nation. Let a man's estate be what it will, he is a poor man, if he does not live within it, and naturally sets himself to sale, to any one that can give him his price. When Pittacus, after the death of his brother, who had left him a good estate, was offered a great sum of money by the king of Lydia, he thanked him for his kindness, but told him, he had already more by half than he knew what to do with. In short, content is equivalent to wealth,

and luxury to poverty; or, to give the thought a more agreeable turn, "Content is natural wealth," says Socrates; to which I shall add, "Luxury is artificial poverty." I shall therefore recommend to the consideration of those, who are always aiming after superfluous and imaginary enjoyments, and will not be at the trouble of contracting their desires, an excellent saying of Bion the philosopher; namely, "That no man has so much care, as he who endeavours after the most happiness."

In the second place, every one ought to reflect how much more unhappy he might be than he really is. The former consideration took in all those who are sufficiently provided with the means to make themselves easy; this regards such as actually lie under some pressure or misfortune. These may receive a great alleviation from such a comparison as the unhappy person may make between himself and others, or between the misfortunes which he suffers, and greater misfortunes, which might have befallen him.

I like the story of the honest Dutchman, who, upon breaking his leg, by a fall from the mainmast, told the standers-by, it was a great mercy that it was not his neck. To which, since I am got into quotations, give me leave to add the saying of an old philosopher, who, after having invited some of his friends to dine with him, was ruffled by his wife, that

who came into the room in a passion, and threw down the table that stood before them : “ Every “ one, says he, has his calamity, and he is a happy “ man that has no greater than this.” We find an instance to the same purpose in the life of Doctor Hammond, written by Bishop Fell. As this good man was troubled with a complication of distempers, when he had the gout upon him, he used to thank God that it was not the stone ; and, when he had the stone, that he had not both these distempers on him at the same time.

I cannot conclude this essay without observing, that there never was any system, besides that of christianity, which could effectually produce, in the mind of man, the virtue I have been hitherto speaking of. In order to make us content with our present condition, many of the ancient philosophers tell us, that our discontent only hurts ourselves, without being able to make any alteration in our circumstances ; others, that whatever evil befalls us is derived to us by a fatal necessity, to which the gods themselves are subject ; while others very gravely tell the man who is miserable, that it is necessary he should be so, to keep up the harmony of the universe, and that the SCHEME of providence would be troubled and perverted, were he otherwise. These, and the like considerations, rather silence, than satisfy a man. They may shew him,
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that his discontent is unreasonable, but are by no means sufficient to relieve it. They rather give despair, than consolation. In a word, a man might reply to one of these comforters, as Augustus did to his friend, who advised him not to grieve for the death of a person whom he loved, because his grief could not fetch him back again: "It is for that very reason, said the emperor, that I grieve."

On the contrary, religion bears a more tender regard to human nature. It prescribes, to a very miserable man, the means of bettering his condition; nay, it shews him, that the bearing of his afflictions as he ought to do will naturally end in the removal of them: it makes him easy here, because it can make him happy hereafter.

Upon the whole, a contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if, in the present life, his happiness arises from the subduing his desires, it will arise, in the next, from the gratification of them.

F I N I S.